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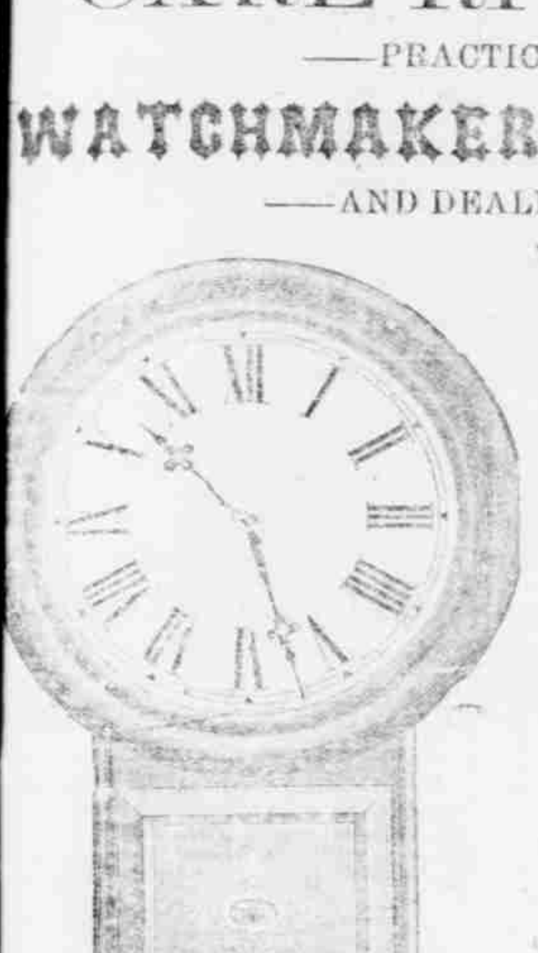

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Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary in the estate of Bernard McNeill, late of [illegible] township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons owing said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JOHN McNEILL,
Surviving executor of Bernard McNeill, dec'd.
Gallitzin, Pa., January 2, 1894.

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EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.
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Letters testamentary on the estate of John Metzgar, late of the borough of Lilly, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to me.
CAROLINE METZGAR,
Executrix.
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BEREAVED.

I cannot think him dead, it is too strange;
It seems to me as if 'twere yesterday
I held him here within my arms so close;
I wonder how he could have slipped away.

Thou could'st not need him, Lord, so much as I,
My tender child, that knew no stain of sin;
Thou had'st so many lambs within Thy fold—
So many buds to bloom Thy meads within;

While I, my head sinks down upon my breast,
To meet the one that once was pillowed there:
I spread my arms to meet a springing form,
And only clasp the empty, empty air!

I miss his footsteps all about the house,
The lisping tones, the sunshine of my home!
Dear Lord, did not your human heart grow sad,
E'en when you bade my little one "to come!"
—Adelaide Preston, in Good Housekeeping.

MR. MARTIN'S COUSIN.

How a Delayed Train Caused an Embarrassment.

"I suppose," said Mrs. Martin, mischievously, "you will be falling in love with Cousin Clarissa at first sight."

She was handing Percy Carr his tea as she spoke, and smiling at him approvingly.

"I would find it easy to fall in love with any relative of yours, Mrs. Martin."

"Ah, listen to his flattery!" she said, appealing to the others gathered around her low, sparkling tea-table that particular winter afternoon. "It is very evident he is meditating an entreaty for another cup of tea. But, seriously, she is not my cousin at all—but my husband's. I have never seen her."

"And Mr. Martin is away just now, isn't he? Poking among those dreary Pittsburgh mines, as usual, I dare say," said Horton Miles.

"Yes, poor darling," assented Mrs. Martin. She knew that it was from those particularly gloomy places that her wealth came, and that her husband should make occasional visits of supervision to them was to be properly deplored.

"Is she young?" questioned Mrs. Thurston.

She was a charming widow whose beauty somehow suggested that of a very full-blown rose. Her carriage gown of violet cloth was trimmed with gold passementerie and fur. She rather dreaded the advent of any newcomer who might attract the languid attention of Percy Carr.

"I really know little about her. You see, I never contemplated the possibility of her remembering or recognizing our existence by a visit. I think she is young. I believe she is pretty. I have the impression she is cultured. I know she is wealthy."

"That final statement will cover a multitude of sins," murmured Ralph Sommers. "How long must we pine for a glimpse of her face?"

"Her note said she would arrive Wednesday morning. You may all come up to dinner Wednesday evening, and be presented."

Wednesday dawned, steel-skyed, gusty, stingingly cold. Mrs. Martin, peeping out between her velvet curtains, drew back with a little shiver.

"I wish," she said to herself, in reference to Mr. Martin's cousin, "that she had mentioned over what road and at what hour she would arrive, and I'd have the carriage meet her."

But the day blustered on to noon, to afternoon, toward evening, and still Clarissa Martin did not put in an appearance. From feeling absolute vexation, Mrs. Martin began to regard the situation with amusement.

"How disappointed my guests will be if she fails to materialize! I shall tell them it is truly a version of 'Hamlet,' with Hamlet left out."

At five o'clock the curtains were drawn in the beautiful, imposing home of Philip Martin. Within electric lights shone with white brilliance, and grates of burnished metal held beds of rubies. In the long amber drawing-room the guests assembled.

Six tinkled out from a hidden clock. The chief article of Mrs. Martin's social creed was that dinner should not be kept waiting. So, after privately giving directions to the footman and housekeeper, she apologized for the absence of the expected guest, and led the way to the dining-room.

But hardly was the soup-tureen uncovered in the dining-room, when the tinkle of a bell in the kitchen announced an arrival. The footman opened the door to a tall, stout young woman with very red cheeks and snapping black eyes. She wore a plaid dress, a plush coat, a hat with two green parrots confronting each other antagonistically, and a voluminous veil of red gauze.

"Is this Mrs. P. Martin's house?"

On being assured that it was, she turned her head and shrilled down the steps to the hackman:

"All right. Bring up that there trunk."

"That there trunk" having been duly brought up, the hackman paid, and the housekeeper summoned, the newcomer was informed of the message of her hostess.

"If you please, miss, Mrs. Martin says, as she is having a few friends to dinner, she will be pleased if you dress and come down, if you do not feel too fatigued."

"Mercy, no! I ain't tired. I'll be ready in a jiffy."

The trunk was carried to the luxurious room prepared for Mr. Martin's cousin, and from its depths the visitor quickly drew her most festal attire.

"There!" she exclaimed, as she regarded her completed toilet in the mirror, "tony as they be, judging by the house, I guess this'll fetch them!"

She was not mistaken. She created a sensation when the entered the dining-room. Mrs. Martin and her guests glanced up as the door opened, to behold a buxom woman of thirty-two or three, clad in a gown of blue, bright, sleazy silk, elaborately trimmed with silk of the variety known as "blonde."

Mrs. Martin, in one swift glance, took in the latest guest, from her frizzled hair to her red hands and clumsy shoes. She felt a little faint as she rose to meet her. She held out her slender fingers.

"You did not mention the train, or I should have sent the carriage," she apologized.

"Oh, law! that didn't matter!" declared the other, giving her an explosive kiss. "This ain't such a big town but it was easy to find my way. I just told a hackman to drive me to P. Martin's, and here I am!"

There she was, indeed, and very much of her. Acutely conscious of the demure laughter in Percy Carr's dark eyes, Mrs. Martin heroically made known her husband's cousin to her guests.

Miss Martin insisted on going around the table to shake hands with each one.

"And now," decided that frank young person, "I'll eat some dinner. I didn't have but two bought ham sandwiches on the train, and seemed like they was all sandwich and no ham."

If, while the meal progressed, her manner was not all that might have been expected in Mr. Martin's cousin, her appreciation of the viands was evidenced in word and deed. It was a relief to Mrs. Martin when they all rose and went into the drawing-room. But here fresh agonies awaited her; for the visitor, on being requested by Frank Sommers to sing, promptly seated herself at the piano, and, to a mighty pedal accompaniment, poured her soul into the rollicking strains of "Sunday Night When the Parlor's Full."

"Oh, thank you!" said Maud Hamilton, suavely. "I never heard that song before."

There was a ghastly silence.

"Oh, that's nothing," averred Miss Martin. "I know lots as good. We have an organ at our house, and me and the young man I kep' comp'ny with last winter used to sing all the time 'most. I'll sing you his favorite now!" And she tittered as she swung around to the keyboard.

Mrs. Martin had grown white under the strain. She could not endure this much longer—not even for Philip's sake. But even as she cast desperately around for some possible means of release the portieres, were thrust wide.

"Miss Clarissa Martin!" announced the footman.

Into the room came a slender, elegant figure, richly and sedately gowned in dark cloth and fur. A small, dainty bonnet rested on a head of softly-waved, golden hair. A hand, looking as if carved out of marble, was gracefully extended.

"The train was delayed," she explained. "You are Cousin Philip's wife, I know."

Mrs. Martin held the slim fingers as the drowning hold straws.

"Who," she asked of the figure at the piano, "are you?"

"I'm Miss Jennie Sophronia Martin, from Hire's Hollow."

A soft little ripple of mirth ran around the room.

"May I ask, Miss Jennie Sophronia Martin," said Mrs. Martin, coldly, "to what I am indebted for the—the embarrassment of your visit?"

The damsel from Hire's Hollow opened her eyes and mouth in amazement.

"Ain't you Mrs. Peter Martin, wife to the boss drayman, that's my father's second cousin?"

"Decidedly not," her hostess assured her.

And explanations followed.

"I never seen Peter's wife," Jennie Sophronia assured them, "but when Peter was down to Hire's Hollow, this fall, buyin' hogs, he made ma promise to let me come visit his folks. And I s'posed the hackman was a-takin' me there."

In her sense of immense relief, Mrs Martin became positively kind. She ordered the coupe and had her mistaken guest driven to her correct destination. And the others laughingly elaborated the whole affair for the benefit of lovely, high-bred Clarissa Martin. And the evening turned out beautifully after all, except perhaps for Mrs. Thurston, who beheld her worst fears verified.

"Your prophecy has been fulfilled," declared Percy Carr, as he shook hands with his hostess. "She is entrancing. I have fallen in love at first sight."

She arched her pretty eyebrows.

"With Jennie Sophronia of Hire's Hollow?" she asked, quizzically.

"No; with your husband's cousin. Oh, you needn't laugh, nor look incredulous. I'm tremendously in earnest."—Kate Cleary, in N. Y. Weekly.

Venison and a Tender Conscience.

There was an interesting episode attending the observance of Thanksgiving day by the Puritan fathers which was recorded in a newspaper paragraph found not long ago among the effects of a Connecticut citizen. It was written in 1714 by Rev. Lawrence Conant, D. D., of the South parish, Danvers, Mass. After the church services a goodly company partook of a Thanksgiving dinner at the residence of Mr. Epes. The chief meats served were venison and bear's meat. The reverend chronicler relates the following episode of the feast: "After ye blessing was craved by Mr. Garrich, of Wrentham, word came that ye buck was shot on ye Lord's day by Pequot, an Indian who came to Mr. Epes' with a lye in his mouth like Ananias of old. Ye council therefore refused to eat ye venison, but it was afterwards decided that Pequot should receive forty stripes, save one, for lying and profaning ye Lord's day, restore Mr. Epes ye cost of ye deer, and considering this a just and righteous sentence on ye sinful heathen, and that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye council all partook of it but Mr. Shepard, whose conscience was tender on ye point of ye venison."—Boston Journal.

Starboard and Port.

The term starboard or port, when applied to the wheel of the ship, is a conundrum to a landsman which he has difficulty in getting through his head. How the turning of the wheel which acts on the rudder brings about the desired result of starboard and port can be illustrated by reference to a Chinaman. A starboard wheel throws the stern of a vessel to starboard, changing the course of the bow to port and vice versa. So with the Chinaman when he turns his head to the left, which is port, his pigtail swings to the right, which is starboard. Opposite results are obtained when he turns his head the other way.

Wooden Church 800 Years Old.

The oldest wooden building in the world is the church at Borgund, in Norway, which was built in the eleventh century, and has been preserved from the effects of the weather by repeated coatings of pitch. It is built of pine, and is of fantastic Romanesque design, with strangely-carved wooden pinnacles and a great deal of carving in high relief all over the interior of the church. The old stone altar still stands, but the church is no longer used for service.

FEMININE SMOKERS.

A Practice That Is Growing in Favor with the Fair Sex.

Royal Russian Women Who are Very Fond of Their Cigarettes—A Peculiar Custom of Kalmuck Mothers—Smoking Infants.

A brisk controversy has been going on about cigarette-smoking women in the columns of the North American Review and other periodicals, and those who broke lances for and against were women. Mrs. Lynn Lynton, whose novels are read here as feuilletons so extensively and with so much gusto, is quoted as leading the assault against the lady smokers. Is it true that she calls the cigarette when in a lady's mouth the emblem of revolt? If so, she is not up to date, so far as continental practices go. The cigarette has not yet found its way with after-dinner coffee into the official drawing-room, but it soon will. At all the houses setting up to style it is served at intimate dejeuners and small but lively dinners.

Nobody is shocked at ladies smoking not merely one cigarette apiece but two or three. A minister of Queen Christina says that highly respectable and respected royal lady is an inveterate and a veteran smoker. She got in the habit of smoking a cigarette when she was abbess of the Hradschin, a sinecure she lost on getting married. Her cousin, Archduchess Mathilde, who was engaged to King Humbert when he was prince of Savoy, lost her life owing to her fondness for cigarettes. She was forbidden by her father, Archduke Albert, to smoke, but none the less went on doing so. One summer's day, or evening, as she was standing smoking on the balcony she saw him enter the courtyard on which she was looking down. The archduchess, who was wearing a muslin dress, whipped the cigarette out of her mouth and hid it behind her back. It came in contact with the muslin, and she was in a moment enveloped in flames, there being a strong draught where she stood.

Most of the Russian grand duchesses are smokers. Grand Duchess Wlademir thinks a husband and wife who smoke are less likely to fall out than if the former alone smoked. It is not known whether the queen of Italy smokes, but some of her ladies certainly do. When I was at Stresa I saw them enjoying cigarettes when boating on the lake, and in the grounds of the duchess of Genoa's villa, where the queen was staying. The crown princess of Saxe-Meiningen could not live without her cigarette. It neither takes from her good looks, nor spoils her teeth, nor diminishes her activity. She is nearly thirty-four, but appears scarcely twenty-six. The Infanta Eulalia spoke when she was last on the Riviera of the comtesse de Paris as having set her an example as a smoker. As the French say, the infanta a beaucoup d'imagination, and saw in the cigarette or cigar of the comtesse a pipe which she believed that royal lady smoked in the streets of Seville. Spanish ladies are gratuitously credited or discredited with being great smokers. They may do so in Cuba, though they are there more conservative and greater sticklers for the proprieties than at Madrid. The ladies who best patronize tobacconists are, next to the Kalmucks, the Russians. The ruling passions of Kalmuck women are ribbons to twist round their long tresses, tea, tobacco, and bright handkerchiefs. But if they have to choose between tobacco and tea their option is for the former.

When a little Kalmuck comes into the world—an event that happens rarely twice in the same menage, the mamma is given a well-filled pipe to smoke before she nurses the baby. The little one takes to smoking before it is weaned. The pipe is the great cure for nervous headache. Fredensborg, where the czar and czarina summer, is the dullest place in the world. The queen of Denmark is exacting of respect for the proprieties. The last charge that anyone could think of bringing against her court is that of fast behavior. Yet most of the young and youngish ladies there are smokers. There is no better way of showing off pretty hands and rings than toying with a cigarette. A court party from Fredensborg one evening was dining at the Copenhagen Trivoli in the colonnade of the restaurant. There was a large theatrical party near them; the actresses did not smoke, but the ladies in attendance and those whom they attended did. Some of the fair smokers were Russians, and not in the least inclined to unfurl the flag of revolt. That evening it was learned that the crown princess of Saxe-Meiningen is not the only granddaughter of Queen Victoria who finds a solace in the cigarette. Why should not a princess use it, as an old Irish woman uses the pipe to take the edge off nervousness? The only harm is in the abuse. But there is no good thing under the sun that is not mischievous if taken in excess. There is no more harm in mild smoking than in mild tea drinking. George Sand, who lived to the age of seventy-three and was so active and hard-working to the end, smoked cigarettes and cigars—and in excess. The smoke curling before her eyes roused up her imagination. Victor Hugo hated smoking.

Java's Fire Island.

One of the greatest natural wonders in Java, "the fire island," a large lake of boiling mud, is situated almost in the center of the plains of Grobogana, fifty "paals" to the northeast of Solo. It is almost two miles in circumference, and in the center immense columns of soft, hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling like great black timbers thrust forth and then suddenly withdrawn by a giant's hands. Besides the phenomena of the columns there are two gigantic bubbles near the western edge which fill up like huge balloons and explode on an average of three times per minute.

—Clough was once a narrow valley or cleft between hills, and to this word the Cliffs, Clives, Clewes, Cliffords, Clevelands, Tunnycliffs, Sutcliffes, Radcliffs and Fairclough owe their names.

—Ancient Plate.—"How wealthy Miss De Riches is! She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth." "Was it a souvenir spoon?" "No"—spitefully—"it was an antique."

THE PRINCE'S CHOICE.

His Experiences With Father Time's Three Daughters.

Far away in the gray country, in his gray, windy castle, lived Father Time with his three daughters, Past, Present and Future.

Past and Future were so beautiful that it dazzled the eyes to look at them; but Present was made to work all day in the kitchen, and her hands and face were dusty with ashes.

One day a prince came riding up to the castle, seeking one of Father Time's daughters for a wife. So a great feast was prepared for him, and Past and Future sat, the one on the Prince's right hand, the other on his left; but Present, who had cooked the feast and spread the table, waited on them all; and the prince paid no heed to her.

"And now," said Father Time, after the feast was ended, "which of my daughters will you choose for a wife?"

The prince looked at Future and he looked at Past, and it seemed to him that Future was the more beautiful of the two.

"And what," said he to her, "can you do that is worthy of a prince's wife?"

"I can make beautiful clothes," said Future, "fit for a king to wear, and I make them out of nothing at all."

"Then," said the prince, "if you will make me such a suit of clothes before morning, I will take you for my queen to live with me all my life."

So that night while the prince slept Future made royal clothes out of nothing at all, and in the morning the suit was done. It was made of silk that shone a different color for every way that it was turned, and crusted so thick with precious stones that one could hardly see the cloth beneath them.

"Yes," said the prince; "that is indeed a suit of clothes fit for a king to wear." Then he lifted Future upon the horse in front of him, and they rode away from Father Time's castle toward the prince's kingdom in the east; but the way was long, and the sun shone hotter and hotter, and the jeweled clothes weighed heavier and heavier until the sweat rolled down the prince's face. At last, just as night was falling, they reached a great city where the prince thought to rest for awhile; but when they rode into the streets, the people began to shout and point. "Look—look!" they cried. "See the beggar on horseback!"

The prince looked downward at his clothes, and then he saw the false jewels had melted in the sun as though they were drops of tallow, and the fine clothes were so spotted and smeared that they were hardly fit for a beggar to wear.

The prince was so ashamed that, tired and hungry as he was, he turned his horse's head and never stopped until he was back in Father Time's castle again. "For," said he, "one who makes clothes that fall into rags with one day's journey is no wife for me."

But there in Father Time's castle another feast was served for the prince even finer than the first had been, and again Present waited upon the table. Then the prince turned to Past. "And what," said he, "can you do that is worthy of a prince's wife?"

"I can sing such beautiful songs," said Past, "that he who listens to them will feel neither cold nor weariness nor hunger, but think only of what I sing."

"Then," said the prince, "I would rather have you for a wife than Future; for it is better to sing such songs as that than even to make beautiful clothes out of nothing at all."

So the next morning he called for his horse, and he and Past rode away off into the world together. But when the sun beat down like fire upon his head he began to grow sick and weary, and then he asked Past to sing to him. Past laid her upon his shoulder and began to sing, and her song was so sweet that the prince forgot everything else. He dropped his rein on his horse's neck and left it to pick its own way, and whither it went he neither thought nor cared.

But even Past cannot sing forever. After awhile she stopped, and the prince began to look about him again. Then he found they were in a deep black chasm; he could not tell how they had come there nor could he tell how to get out again, for everywhere there were great rocks and stones, and cliffs upon either hand, and it was growing darker and darker.

Then the prince cried: "Sing, sing again, Past, sing us out of this black chasm," but that Past could not do; she only wept and wrung her hands, and begged to be taken home. Then again the prince looked around upon all sides, but he could find no escape, and he and Past might have died in the black chasm had he not heard Present calling the cows home far away. The prince followed the sound of the voice, and before long he saw a path open before him, and there stood Father Time's great gray castle, and as soon as they had reached it the prince lifted Past down. "Never again," said he, "shall you sing me into such a black chasm as that."

Then once more, for the third time, the prince sat down to supper. "Tell me," said he to Father Time, "have you no other daughter than these two?"

"Yes," said Father Time. "I still have one daughter, and 'tis she who has cooked the feast and waited upon you." Then he called Present up from the kitchen; she was dressed in her sister's cast off clothes, and her hands were red and rough with work.

Then said the prince: "What can you do that is worthy of a prince's wife?"

"Not much," said Present. "I can cook and keep the house clean, and I can spin."

"That is not much for a prince's wife to do," said he; "but better these than to bring one to shame or to sing one's thoughts away."

So the next morning the prince took Present upon his horse, and they rode away without turning back until they came to his own kingdom.

But the prince had been away so long that his own people no longer knew him, and the old king had died and the false minister had seized the kingdom. So nothing was left for the true prince, but to serve as goose herd. Every day the prince drove the geese out in the meadow, but Present stayed behind in the goose herd's hut and cooked his dinner and made the house neat. All she asked of the prince was that, as he followed the geese, he should gather up the feathers that fell from them and bring them home to her.

The prince was willing enough to do that, for he had nothing else to do all day long but tend the geese and watch the clouds floating in the sky; so every day he brought her home a handful of feathers. These Present kept, and at night, while the prince was asleep, she rose and worked in the moonlight until at the end of a year and a day she had made for herself a pair of great gray wings.

Then at night, when the prince was fast asleep, Present rose up and took the great gray wings and fastened them on her shoulders. She opened the door very softly, and, spreading the wings she had made, she flew away and away under the stars until she came to the castle where the false king lived.

There was a window wide open, and into it Present flew. There lay the false king, fast asleep in bed, but Present went by him so quietly that he never stirred, and she opened door after door until she came at last to the room where the royal robes were kept. She put them under her cloak and then she flew away home again.

There she hid her wings and the royal robes in the closet and lay down again beside the prince, and all the while he never stirred nor woke.

The next evening when the prince came home he said: "There is a great stir over at the castle, for thieves were there last night and stole the king's royal robes."

"What is that to us?" said Present; "you had much better sit down and eat your supper while it is hot." So the prince sat down and ate and drank, and after supper he fell fast asleep.

Again Present took out the wings and fastened them to her shoulders and flew away to the palace, and this time she brought back with her the false king's golden crown.

The next evening when the prince came home he said: "The thieves were in the palace again last night, and now it is not only the royal robes but the golden crown that is gone."

"What is that to us?" said Present; "come and eat your supper while it is still hot." So the prince sat down at the table, and, after he had eaten, he threw himself upon the bed and fell again into a deep sleep.

Now, for the third time, Present fitted the wings to her shoulders, as she had before, and flew away to the false king's palace; and this time it was the royal scepter itself that she took.

When Present reached the goose-herd's hut again the dawn was just breaking. She hid the scepter in the closet with the royal robes and the crown, and then she woke the prince and bade him come to breakfast.

After the prince had eaten, Present rose from the table. "And now," said she, "the time has come for you to go to the false king's palace and claim your own."

"But how can I do that?" said the prince. "No one would know me, and they would all laugh, as they did when I first came home, if I were to go in my goose-herd's dress to claim the kingdom."

Then Present brought out the royal robes and bade him put them on.

The prince looked at the robes and wondered.

"These were once mine," said he, "and never did I think to wear them again. Whence came them?"

"They came neither by land nor sea; but as they once were yours, so are they now," replied Present.

The prince clothed himself in the royal robes, and there he stood as stately and noble as any lord. "But how shall the people know that I am indeed a prince," said he, "when I have no crown to wear?"

Then Present brought forth the golden crown from the cupboard where it lay hidden, and placed it upon his head, and then in truth he felt himself a prince once more.

"But," said he, "how can a king govern a kingdom with no scepter to show his royal power?"

Then Present brought forth the royal scepter and placed it in his hand, and now at last he looked the king he was.

"And now come," said Present, "and together we will go up to claim the kingdom that is yours." Then even as she spoke Present cast aside her rags, and lo! she was clothed all in cloth of gold and jewels so radiantly bright that the whole hut shone as though with sunlight.

The prince gazed at her in wonder and awe. "Who art thou?" he cried, for it seemed as though a cloud had dropped from before his eyes.

"The same I always was," said Present. "Only now at last you see me as I truly am."

Then, still wondering, the prince took her hand in his, and they went forth together; and all the people when they saw the prince knew him, and the gates flew open before him. So the prince and Present passed through the gates and on up the stairs and into the palace; and when the false king saw them he was seized with fear and trembling and fell down before them; but all the people shouted aloud for joy because the true prince had come back at last to claim his own.—Katherine Pyle, in N. Y. Independent.

A MUSICAL MELANGE.

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI is the author of several creditable musical compositions.

ALBANI began to learn music when she was four years old.

A SPANISH musician has devised a system of musical notation by which the sharp-and-flat system is to be done away with.

VERDI'S next opera will be on the story of Romeo and Juliet, a theme on which a dozen composers have tried their hands, using Shakespeare's tragedy as a basis.

His Business, Exactly.

It was on a quiet street in Washington, and the only sound that broke the stillness was the cry of an old colored man who was peddling bivalves from a push-cart. His noise evidently disturbed somebody, for a window opened and a woman thrust out her head to say: "Dear me! what a great clamor!" The man stopped his cart, took off his hat and said, with a bow: "Thanky, lady, thanky! Dat's what I is. I's de greatest clammer in de whole Districk of Columbia!"

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Congressman at Large.

JAMES D. HANCOCK, of Venango.

IT has been decided by the Iowa supreme court that the Prohibition amendment to the constitution of that state was never legally adopted,

ANTHONY BEERHASS, under arrest in Tennessee for sending obscene matter through the mail, makes the defense that it, the matter, was quoted from the Bible.

THREE members of the Dalton gang entered a bank at Pawnee,, O. T., and finding the safe locked, stole $100 from a drawer and carried the cashier three miles into the country, after which he was released.

THE special elections held in New York on Tuesday for two congressmen in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts resulted in an even distribution as far as the political parties are concerned. In the Fourteenth district the Republican candidate, Lemuel Ely Quigg, led his rival, William L. Brown, by 903 votes, and thus succeeds to the seat left vacant by District Attorney John R. Fellows. In the Fifteenth district Isador Strauss (Dem.) was elected over Frederick Sigrist.

THERE is little probability that the naval committee will report an appropriation for new ships at this session. At the present time the leading members of the committee believe that the House will not agree to any bill increasing the naval establishment, no matter how small the appropriation may be, and for that reason it is unlikely that any such measure will be reported

A DENVER, Colo., dispatch says: Adjutant-General Tarsney has just returned from a visit to the southern Ute agency, and in an interview said: "The indians are in a very bad humor over the government's delay in ratifying the treaty made three years ago for the transfer of the Utes in southern Utah, and unless the authorities take speedy action the Utes will up and go into Utah without orders. There are about 1,100 of them, and may give the soldiers no little trouble.

THE readiness with which the country is bidding for the 50,000,000 of five per cent bonds offered by Secretary Carlisle is very gratifying. It is a great pity that circumstances have forced him to obtain urgently needed funds by availing himself of the out-of-date statutes of 1870 and 1875, but since he was obliged to issue bonds of this antique pattern it was of the highest importance that they should be subscribed for. The piping protests of Populists and other silver maniacs are unheeded in the general acclamation of the secretary's action. The bitterest enemies of the administration and the sharpest critics of Mr. Carlisle's management of the treasury are constrained to admire the courage with which he has faced the present emergency.

A TERRIBLE riot in the Mansfield coal district, Allegheny county, with its dozen of mines and two thousand miners, began on Saturday last at 8:30 A. M., and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon. The rioters were about six hundred foreign miners, bent upon murder and destruction. A large amount of property was destroyed, the rioters proceeding from mine to another, without check until they arrived at the tipple at Beading Brothers, where the three brave owners of the mine opened fire from three Winchester rifles and soon sent the mob whirling down the hill. Francis Steppick, one of the rioters, was shot dead and many were wounded. Sixteen of the mob were arrested by the sheriff's posse and landed in the Pittsburg jail. Nothing but the bravery of the Beadling Brothers and the prompt support of a powerful posse in charge of the sheriff prevented a fearful loss of life and the destruction of many mining works.

"Drop the Wilson bill," cry out the protectionist organs, "and there will be no occasion for an income tax or other means of getting additional revenue." This is trifling with the facts of the situation. We have reached the present condition of our finance by following the lead of McKinley. Fixed charges have been fastened upon the government which cannot be met out of the revenue derived from customs. No difference which party had succeeded to the control of Federal affairs, changes in the tariff were imperative. Therefore, the Democrats cannot drop the Wilson bill. In so far as it proposes to cut away the burden of protective taxation, particularly in putting on the free list wool, coal, iron ore and other raw materials of manufacture, it is altogether praiseworthy. When it shall have been so amended as to provide necessary revenue by the taxation of sugar and other revenue-producing articles it will be an altogether proper and wholesome measure, framed in compliance with the demand of the nation and the promise of the Democratic party.

THIS is a fine business, says the Philadelphia *Times*, that the opponents of the administration are engaged in now, trying to break down the credit of the United States. After howling at Secretary Carlisle for months because he hesitated to borrow money to make good the deficit in the treasury left by the looting of the Reed-McKinley Congress, they turned upon him as soon as he determined to issue bonds with a loud denial of his authority. No partisanship so unpatriotic as this has been displayed in this country since the early days of the civil war. The attitude of the banks toward the new bond issue is merely a matter of business, but the attitude of the calamity howler is pure villany.

The preposterous Mr. Sovereign, who undertook to have the secretary restrained from issuing bonds by process of law, has been promptly ruled out of court, with the obvious declaration that the Knights of Labor have no standing in such a suit, and that the lawful authority of the executive is not to be called in question. If any doubt remains upon this latter point it ought to be set at rest by the emphatic declaration of Senator Sherman, who rightly denounces these attacks upon the secretary as unpatriotic, and declares his intention "without regard to party feeling to stand up for the honor of the country."

Whether the proceeds of a new loan should or should not be used to meet the current obligations of the treasury is a different question, but one that it seems like hair splitting to raise at a time when the resources of the treasury are almost exhausted and the daily outgo greater than the income. The purpose of the resumption act was to maintain the credit of the government and to enable it to redeem its obligations in coin. How long can this credit be preserved without an available balance in the treasury, or how long could the promises of the government be maintained at par in gold if it were obliged to refuse payments upon ordinary warrants?

With the enormous surplus which Mr. Harrison's secretary of the treasury inherited, criticism upon his administration took the form of mere harmless pollemics. Mr. Carlisle was given charge of a treasury some thirty millions worse than empty, hostile criticism upon his efforts to maintain the honor of the United States comes with the worst possible grace from those who helped to bring about this deficit.

PRESIDENT CHAUNCEY F. BLACK has issued the following address to the Democratic societies and clubs of Pennsylvania:

"It is believed that the ensuing year will be one of the most important in the history of the Democratic party, and that regular, attentive and earnest work by the Democratic societies in Pennsylvania, as well as in other states where the vote is close is more necessary than ever. We are advised by the leaders of the party, both in congress and in the administration, that they need this year, more than ever, the organized support of the masses of conscientious Democrats who have no selfish or personal object in politics, but who desire only the relief of the country from opressive and unequal taxes, and from the existing distress of business and industry caused by the still unrepealed class legislation and reckless extravagance of the Republican party.

"This year the administration is to be sustained or rebuked at a general election. A congress is to be elected; in Pennsylvania a full state ticket and legislature are to be chosen; tariff tax reform and many other reforms are at stake. We must organize for this struggle, or lose much that was gained in 1890 and 1892, and recent events have shown that public organization by Democratic societies is the most efficient method of agitating and teaching before and during campaigns, and of getting out the Democratic vote on election day. The Democratic societies should even now be astir everywhere indorsing the Wilson bill, answering its enemies, and urging its early passage. We shall ask the co-operation of every good Democrat in the state, whether in office or in the ranks, in a common effort to supply an organization of the Democratic people for these purposes and these only, which shall strive to maintain Democratic principles and Democratic measures and bring to the polls all Democratic voters and their natural reform allies.

SPEAKING of James Denton Hancock, the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, the Erie *Herald* says: Mr. Hancock is well known throughout western Pennsylvania, and in fact the entire state, by reputation. He was an outspoken believer in the doctrine that our tariff laws should be based on justice when a tariff reformer who had the courage of his convictions was not easily found in the ranks of Pennsylvania Democracy. Mr. Hancock thoroughly understood the question and would represent the people with ability and with unwavering fidelity to their interests.

It may not be possible at this time in this tariff-ridden state to elect Mr. Hancock, but he deserves to be elected, and, therefore, it should be a pleasure, as it is a duty for every Democrat in Pennsylvania to vote for him. If every elector in this state who believes in the declarations of the platform adopted by the convention were to vote for Mr. Hancock, he would be sent to Washington as the representative of the people at large by a substantial majority. Of course a full vote is not usually looked for at such a time of the year, but no Democrat this year should fail to go to the polls and vote for James D. Hancock on the third Tuesday of next February.

CONGRESSMAN SIBLEY of the Erie District in this state last week sent his resignation of the office to governor Pattison. He has since recalled it. The trouble with Congressman Sibley appears to be that he does not know exactly where he is at.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan. 29th, 1894.— The time is drawing near for a final vote in the House on the Wilson tariff bill, and its passage by the House is now as certain as anything that has not actually taken place can be. The only material amendments made to the bill during the debate in the House were those abolishing the sugar bounty and putting refined sugar on the free list. The last is believed to have been the hardest blow ever given to the sugar trust. A determined fight was made for the amendments putting a duty on iron ore and on coal, but they were voted down by substantial majorities. It is not probable that any other important amendment will be attached to the bill, unless it shall be decided to make the internal revenue bill, which includes the income tax, which has just been reported to the House, one.

Several changes were made in the internal revenue bill before it was reported. Among them the following: The tax on cigarettes is $1 per thousand, instead of $1.50 as proposed; petroleum is put on the free list without qualifications, instead of being admitted free only from countries that admit ours free; changes were made in the wording of the binding twine, condensed milk and pearl button clauses; cut stones and diamonds are left as at present, and an additional tax of 50 cents per thousand is put on cigars.

President Cleveland and his sister, Miss Rose Cleveland, who presided over the White House during the early part of his first administartion, have just returned from Hartford, Conn., where they went to attend the funeral of Mr. Cleveland's favorite nephew, Mr. H. G. Hastings of that place. Mr. Hastings was here at the inauguration and spent a week with President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Senator Walthall left for his Mississippi home this week followed by the regrets of all who know him. He was compelled to decline a testimonial banquet tendered him by his senatorial colleagues, all of whom express the wish that his health will enable him to resume his duties for the full term beginning March 4, 1895.

Senator Vorhees stated at the last meeting of the senate committee on finance that he believed the bonds to be issued by Secretary Carlisle would only furnish a temporary relief to the treasury and that congressional legislation was absolutely necessary to put the government finances upon a firm basis. It is known that Senator Vorhees is at work upon a comprehensive financial bill, but he declines to state its nature or scope until he has completed it and formally introduced it.

Senator Peffer's resolution declaring the opinion of the senate to be that the secretary of the treasury has no legal authority for the proposed bond issue, has been referred to the senate finance committee. That is probably the last that will be heard of the resolution, unless Mr. Peffer shall insist upon having it reported and formally killed by a vote of the senate.

Secretary Carlisle has had no official notice of that alleged attempt to prevent his issuing bonds by means of restraining order from the courts, and he is going ahead with the preparations. The subscriptions received for these bonds exceeded the amount to be issued before the circular explaining the method of subscribing was sent out.

It is stated quite positively that Mr. Frank A. Crandall, of New York, who was at one time managing editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, and who has been prominent in politics in northern New York, is to be the public printer, and that his nomination will go to the senate next week. That sort of an announcement has been made so often that Democrats who are weary of seeing the immense patronage of the government printing office controlled by a Republican are waiting patiently, but anxiously, to ascertain whether this one has any better foundation than its predecessors.

The senate committee on Foreign Relations has reported a resolution reciting that it is unwise and inexpedient to consider the annexation of Hawaii; that the people of that country should be allowed to choose and maintain their own government, and that foreign nations must keep their hands off. The Democrats of the House Foreign committee have agreed to a resolution, which will come up in the House next week, which condemns the action of Minister Stevens in helping to overturn the government of Hawaii and endorses the principle announced by President Cleveland that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Senator Vest took occasion to say while the senate was discussing the resolution: "I am glad to say, as a Democratic senator, that I fully agree with the president in the position he has assumed in regard to Hawaiian annexation."

M.

12,000 People Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Advices by steamer from China announce the complete annihilation by earthquake of the beautiful city of Kuchan, Persia, containing 20,000 inhabitants, of whom 12,000 were killed. Ten thousand bodies have been recovered. Fifty thousand cattle were also destroyed.

The district is in the western section of the valley stretching between Hazar Mazjid and Ala Dagh mountain ranges, from Meshed to Phir van. The vally communicates by a pass with the frontier of the Russian transcaspian territory. It is an exceedingly fertile valley, watered by the upper Atrek river, and thickly dotted with little cities and towns. The slopes and hills afford excellent pasturage, breeding forming an important part in the industries of the people.

On the hills and mountains, the herds are chiefly watched by the Zafaranlu Kurds, warlike tribes, who while tending their flocks also used to guard their secluded homes against the fierce Akhal Tekke Turkomans. But these marauders were subdued by the Russians several years ago and the valley has been undisturbed until now. Of this country very little was known until quite recently. In the years between 1874 and 1881 Messrs. Baker Gill, O'Donovan and Sullivan made extensive explorations throughout this region, and it is through them that any knowledge of that portion of Persia is gained.

A NUMBER of persons were frozen to death in various parts of Oklahoma, last week, during a blizzard.

Mighty Niagara Tamed.

NIAGARA FALLS, January 26.—The first practical test of the great hydraulic tunnel, which has been under construction in this city for the past three years, was made yesterday morning.

This test shows what many thousands have been waiting to see—a practical demonstration of the great scheme for harnessing the terrific power of Niagara, a scheme which has already cost nearly $4,000,000. The paper mill, which is the first to get the benefit of the power, is the largest of its kind in the world. Its contract calls for 6,600 horsepower, one-half of which is being used now, and the cost, including the lease of land occupied by the mill, is $8 per horsepower per year for twenty-four hours a day, the cheapest, it is said, attained.

The test proved a satisfactory one and the mill is now in full operation. The hydraulic tunnel, with a capacity 120,000 horse power, is a success, and now there remains only the formal opening of the general power house, where 5,000 horse-power turbines will operate 6,000 horse power electric generators for the transmission of power in this form. This opening will take place on June 1 and it is intended to give the event a celebration at which distinguished scientists, engineers and state officials will be present.

The test yesterday was made in the presence only of the officials of the paper mills and the R. D. Wood Company, of Philadelphia, which built and placed the machinery in position, and Professor Geyelin, the designer of the turbines used. Not a hitch was made and everything ran as smoothly as could be desired.

Big Railroad Wreck Near Highspire.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—Nineteen cars and a locomotive were wrecked near Highspire a few minutes after 6 o'clock this evening by the breaking of an axle on an east bound freight train. Dillerville local freight dashed into the overturned cars of the other train, and the wreckage of both trains blockaded four tracks, suspending all travel east and west. Three passenger trains are lying at the scene of the accident, and at midnight the prospect of getting trains through is not bright. Three wrecking crews with search lights are doing their utmost to clear the tracks. John Rupert, of this city, the fireman on the Dillerville local, was badly hurt and is at the hospital. He was the only person injured. The engine of the west bound train was overturned and buried under a dozen cars, yet the engineer escaped uninjured.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Weatherly silk mill, at Hazelton, which has been working with half force and reduced time, started up with full force on full time.

—The Scranton lace factory has just closed a contract for 30,000 pairs of lace curtains and to-day every department will resume on full time.

—Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, who is residing in New York, is in straightened circumstances and unable to meet a judgment for $5,000 obtained by a Chicago bank.

—The New York Maritime exchange raised $1,641 for the families of Chief Officer Moyer and the seamen of the Dutch Steamer Amsterdam, who sacrificed their lives in attempting to rescue the shipwrecked crew of the American fisherman.

—While coasting down Lincoln street at Steelton on Tuesday night, Myra Downs, aged 14, and Roger Allenman aged 9, ran into a car of the Citizens' Electric railway, which was thrown from the track. The girl died in five minutes from her injuries and the boy has a bad scalp wound.

—A family of immigrants who were on their way to Texas, consisting of two children and father and mother, traveling in a canvas-covered wagon, were caught in the recent blizzard while several miles away from Helena, Ark., and were found by passersby. A boy about 14 years old and a little girl were frozen to death and the mother and father so badly frozen they will probably die.

—There is suspicion of foul play in the case of Enoch Houseknecht, of Hughesville, who disappeared under mysterious circumstances Saturday night. His overcoat was found in an out of the way place in Muncy. Houseknecht had considerable money in his pocket, and became intoxicated at Muncy. It is supposed that he exposed his money, and was put out of the way after being robbed.

Receipts and Expenditures

—OF—

Cambria County, Pa.,

—FOR—

1893.

CHAS. J. MAYER, ESQ., TREASURER, in account with Cambria County, Pa.

January 19, 1894.

	DR.
Balance in Treasurer's hands at last settlement	$ 38,027 95
Amount of duplicate for 1893	78,575 49
Amount received from redemption of lands	1,546 41
Amount received from seated lands for 1891 and 1892	2,068 98
Amount received from unseated lands for 1892 and 1893	10,311 78
Amount received from Constables for 1892 and previous	3,365 37
Amount received from liquor license for use of county $8,261 22. Less Treasurers com. 91 30	8,169 92
Amount received from miscellaneous sources	8,490 91

CHARLES J. MAYER, TREASURER.

January 15, 1894.

By County Orders Paid:

Assessors	$ 4,592 96
Auditors, County	406 00
Auditors, State	66 00
Agricultural Association	150 00
Boarding Prisoners	4,701 50
Building Bridges	6,541 00
Bridge and road views	370 82
Bonds Redeemed	10,000 00
Interest on Bonds	800 00
Commissioners Salaries	2,686 00
Commissioners Clerks	1,205 50
Commissioners Expenses	48 07
Commissioners Council	500 00
Court Crier and Tip-staves	627 50
Court House Expenses	1,374 52
Constables	1,393 72
Criminal prosecutions	9,228 04
Court House Janitor	600 00
District Attorney	2,270 00
Elections	5,564 [illegible]
Expressage and Postage	89 76
Insurance	720 00
Inquisitions	201 95
Jail and Jailor	4,237 59
Indexing Mortgage Book	1,200 00
Jury Commissioners and Clerk	179 65
Jurors, Grand	1,233 22
Jurors, Traverse	6,151 53
Jurors, Talesmen	4 00
Miscellaneous	406 80
Poor House Directors	300 00
Prothonotary and Clerk of Quarter Sessions	3,743 81
Printing and Stationery	2,207 89
Probates	7 25
Road Damages	1,004 00
Road Fund	3,034 03
Refunding	88 45
Records	145 00
Redemption of Lands	85 61
Reform School	1,140 89
Pa. Industrial Reformatory	855 40
Western Pa. Hospital	2,083 84
Western Penitentiary	2,660 28
Warren State Hospital	91 25
School Fund	4,925 24
Scalps	167 75
Stenographer	779 31
Soldiers' Burial	480 00
Sheriff	1,487 25
State Tax and Expense	3,584 58
Teachers' Institute	200 00
Old Orders	1,166 59
Poor House Orders	17,717 44
By amt. due from Constables for 1893	2,785 62
By Exonerations to Constables	5,699 89
By Abatement to Taxpayers 5 per cent. on $56,653 71 being amt. collected on or before Sept 1st	2,832 68
By Treasurers Commission, 5 per cent. on $86,2[illegible] 01 being amt. of Duplicate, Seated and Unseated Lands, Redemption of Lands, received from Constables for 1892 and previous. Less abatement to Taxpayers, Exonerations to Constables and amt. remaining in hands of Constables	4,312 50
By Treasurer's Commissions 2½ per cent. on $37,182 77, being amt. paid out over and above the above amounts	929 57
Balance remaining in hands of Treasurer	37,176 44
	$171,156 81

CASH RECEIVED FROM CONSTABLES, 1892 AND PREVIOUS.

J. J. Rhody, Ashville borough	$ 47 86
C. D. Ryan, Clearfield township	58 16
Isaac J. Weakland, Carroll township	275 50
D. J. O'Harra, Wilmore borough	37 77
Jacob J. Wanner, Chest township	19 72
John A. Schwab, Loretto borough	47 59
Anselm Weakland, Elder township	51 28
A. B. Martz, Gallitzin township	181 75
Robt. E. O'Neil, Munster township	35 00
Samuel Huey, Tunnellhill township	131 81
L. J. Beaver, Susquehanna township	310 93
W. K. Burtnett, Summerhill township	36 51
E. Z. Miller, Johnstown 1st. ward	25 67
John D. Jones, " 2nd "	21 00
P. K. Miller, " 6th "	151 42
S. S. Reed, " 13th "	11 82
Ed. Connery " 10th "	13 49
John Fox, " 14th "	2 04
A. J. Berkey, " 8th "	49 50
W. H. Killen, East Taylor township	25 61
Jonas W. Fouch, Adams township	60 00
John B. Murphy, Franklin borough	96 05
Peter Kelly, Jackson township	274 47
John Ryan, Upper Yoder township	50 14
Gustave Weise, Lower Yoder township	149 57
H. K. McCleester, Conemaugh township	2 93
Caleb Rutter, Coopersdale borough	139 48
F. H. Howells, Gallitzin borough	142 51
W. E. Burns, Morrellville 1st ward	87 51
W. L. Boyer, " 2d ward	50 00
Bart Kiblett, " 3d ward	61 12
Peter Kelly, Jackson township	13 30
Gustave Weise, Lower Yoder township	209 87
J. G. Mouse, Allegheny township	90 55
A. J. Berkey, Grubtown	27 22
P. P. Miller, Hastings borough	85 00
B. F. Burkhart, West Taylor township	255 59
	$3,365 37

CASH RECEIVED FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1893.

F. L. Little, Allegheny township	$ 188 36
J. J. Rhody, Ashville borough	56 16
John D. Lantzy, Barr township	160 74
Simon Adams, Blacklick township	128 13
C. D. Conrad, Chest Springs borough	54 81
N. J. Boyer, Croyle township	280 91
G. D. Pringle, Wilmore borough	44 14
Philip Gill, Chest township	60 00
Jno. Finarty, Dean township	211 64
E. W. Humphreys, Ebensburg, W. Ward	108 45
Evan D. Evans, Ebensburg, E. Ward	99 91
August Wills, Loretto borough	38 23
Jno. Itell, Portage township	171 97
Anselm Weakland, Elder township	87 68
August McConnell, Lilly borough	90 00
Thad Delozier, Hastings borough	162 71
Jno O'Hara, Munster township	91 58
F. B. Kinінger, Tunnelhill borough	100 66
L. O. Gates, White township	230 77
M. G. Beers, Reed township	598 28
James Somerville, Susquehanna township	172 44
Jos. A. Wright, Summerhill township	140 00
I. J. Harris, Johnstown 1st Ward	170 05
E. Z. Miller, " 2d "	65 88
John T. Martin " 3d "	60 56
J. W. Seese, " 4th "	134 00
Chas. H. Witt, " 5th "	125 58
Chas. H. Witt, " 6th "	130 00
Josiah Waters, " 7th "	221 28
Yost Hochstine, " 8th "	40 00
P. S. Freidhoff, " 9th "	50 00
P. S. Freidhoff, " 10th "	45 00
Geo. Gillinger, " 11th "	37 00
H. D. Prunkhard, " 13th "	83 61
Jas. S. Brown, " 14th "	53 15
Michael Logan " 15th "	25 58
Michael Logan, " 16th "	97 85
W. W. Wolf, " 17th "	125 00
Hiram Orris, Richland township	142 14
Jos. Boltz, Stony Creek township	142 00
Ben Riblett, West Taylor township	150 00
A. J. Rager, East Taylor township	96 00
Geo. C. Felix, Adams township	171 48
Peter Kelly, Jackson township	12 70
Charles Wilson, Franklin borough	70 46
Yost Hochstine, Upper Yoder township	210 00
Gustave Weise, Lower Yoder township	103 16
H. K. McCleester, Conemaugh township	103 01
Walter S. McCurdy, Coopersdale borough	153 80
S. M. Snyder, E. Conemaugh borough	203 04
Joseph H. Rhodes, Dale borough	163 65
M. Zolner, Carrolltown borough	40 00
F. B. Kininger, Gallitzin borough	355 37
John Tudor, Cambria township	125 40
Jesse E. Weaver, South Fork borough	314 84
S. M. Long, Portage borough	88 00
W. E. Burns, Morrellville, 1st Ward	100 00
D. T. Wier, Morrellville, 2nd Ward	81 00
Bart Riblett, Morrellville, 3d Ward	37 70
Thomas Gatting, Clearfield township	187 88
John Hoover, Carroll township	141 01
A. B. Martz, Gallitzin township	24 62
Robert C. Meyers, Washington township	128 53
S. B. Gregory, Westmont borough	40 48
J. F. McGough, Summerhill borough	73 00
	$8,239 81

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM REDEMPTION OF LANDS.

Mrs. Mary Morris	$ 29 73
Joseph Kaylor	4 02
John T. Harris, Esq.	16 89
R. E. Cresswell	4 30
C. J. Mayer	7 90
Mrs. Hannah Keighard	21 02
Samuel T. Brown, trustee	774 68
R. C. Davis	5 83
Peter Wertz	6 81
R. J. Kaylor	3 50
George Berkey	5 64
D. E. Notley	227 22
William Rager	10 09
Richard Davis	4 52
Christ Slagle	6 67
E. O. Fisher	9 21
Pennsylvania Trust Company	344 38
Herman Baumer	14 00
	$1,546 41

AMOUNTS PAID ON REDEMPTION OF LANDS.

P. E. Dillon and C. J. Blair	$ 4 02
I. C. Caldwell	21 02
E. F. Spencer	5 83
John M. Rose	10 09
M. D. Kittell	44 65
	$85 61

DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSE FUND TO DISTRICTS.

Ashville borough	$ 342 00
Barr township	57 00
Carrolltown borough	456 00
Carroll township	285 00
Chest township	114 00
Chest Springs borough	228 00
Clearfield township	114 00
Croyle township	57 00
Dale borough	228 00
Ebensburg borough	456 00
Elder township	114 00
East Conemaugh borough	342 00
Gallitzin township	57 00
Gallitzin borough	912 00
Hastings borough	912 00
Lilly borough	570 00
Loretto borough	114 00
Portage township	57 00
Portage borough	342 00
Reade township	228 00
Richland township	57 00
Summerhill borough	342 00
Stony Creek township	57 00
South Fork borough	342 00
Susquehanna township	342 00
Tunnelhill borough	456 00
Upper Yoder township	57 00
Wilmore borough	114 00
Washington township	399 00
Johnstown City	23,127 64
Lower Yoder township	114 00
	$31,392 64

MONIES RECEIVED FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

J. C. Darby, Prothonotary, jury, and phonographic reporters fees	$ 161 00
M. D. Kittell, costs and fines	23 00
W. A. B. Little, pension of Henrietta Topper	140 00
J. C. Darby, Prothonotary, costs commonwealth vs. Geo. T. Swank	104 00
S. W. Miller, poor director, for maintenance of Elizabeth Krause at Dixmont	22 75
No. 31, March sessions 1893	10 00
I. E. Chappel, costs and jail fee and boarding com. vs. Robert Barnes	30 00
Andrew Bujas, costs, No. 31 March sessions 1893	13 93
A. Dougherty amount refunded for Co. orders issued in mistake	6 55
D. E. Dufton, Poor Directors vs. Jacob and Elizabeth Thomas—amount collected, $830 04; less attorney's fee	680 04
Robt. E. O'Neil, Taxes collected that had been exonerated	38
Josiah Waters, Taxes collected that had been exonerated	1 80
No. 88 June Sessions, 1893	9 00
J. M. Shumaker, Sheriff costs, No. 64 June Sessions, 1893	67 60
J. C. Darby, Proth'y costs, No. 60, June sessions, 1893	16 94
W. H. Sechler, purchase money on tract of land in Washington twp	15 00
J. C. Darby, Proth'y, costs, No. 37 June sessions, 1893	32 49
Nos. 31, 53, 60, 92, June sessions, 1893	63 66
Eliza A. George, jail fee	75
Nos. 38, 67, 131, 12, 130, 32, June sessions, 1893	116 61
Anton Reli, Jail fee	1 00
S. W. Miller, (Poor Director) on mortgage of Mary O'Donnell	36 00
J. C. Darby, costs, Nos. 10, 38, 89, Dec. sessions, 1893	12 00
James T. Young, costs and fine, No. 158, -19, Dec. sessions	316 56
D. M. McGregg, (Auditor Gen.) State tax returned for 1893	3,803 89
J. M. Shumaker, Sheriff, Ph. and Rep. fees	96 00

Thos. Hoover, Steward of Poor House, monies received		100 20
M. D. Kittell, Fine and costs, No. 8, Dec. sess., 1892 vs. Vanie Yeger, et al		787 29
" Judgment, No. 30, June Term, 1893; vs. Jacob Keith, et al		22 94
" Judgment, No. 419 March sess., 1891 vs. Charles Rhody, et al		60 43
" Fine and costs, No. 19, March sess., 1893 vs. Emmet Dysian		242 63
" Judgment, No. 269 Sept. Term 1893, vs Jno. Vogel		64 02
" Judgment, No. 54, Dec. Term, 1893 vs. C. Yarnell		23 85
" Judgment, No. 100, Dec. Term 1893, Jno. Gilardly		73 94
" Bal. judgment, No. 54 Mar. Term, 1892 vs. I. A. Noel		54 46
" Note vs. Geo. Boring et al costs, No. 66 Sept. sess., 1893		15 37
" Judgment No. 48 Dec. term 1893 vs. Dennis Leahey		16 30
" Judgment No. 102 Dec. term 1893 vs. Steve Novak		22 11
" Judgment No 99 Dec. term 1893 vs. Konrad Enters et al		17 28
" Judgment, No. 49 Dec. term 1893 vs Jno. Staunton et al		35 89
" Judgment, No. 101 Dec. term 1893 vs. Jas. McEvoy et al		22 77
" Judgment, No. 53 Dec. term 1893, vs. G. Boring et al		27 17
" Judgment, No. 94, June term 1892, vs. Rich Rundle et al		55 34
" Bal. Judgment, No. 18 Dec term 1891 vs. Ernest Wissel et al		14 81
" Bal. judgment, No. 252 Sept. term 1891, vs. C. F. Berkley et al		33 11
" Bal. judgment, No. 263 Dec. term 1891, vs. Ernest Wissel et al		30 93
" Bal. judgment, No. 10 Sept. term 1891, vs. W. B. Cooper et al		17 80
" Judgment, No. 520, Dec. term 1890, vs. C. Ingoldsby		64 54
" Note, vs. John Becker for costs		22 70
M. D. Kittell, Costs, No. 44 Sept. sess. 1891, vs. Jos. A. Noel	$ 59 87	
" On account mortgage vs. J. R. and Cath. McCloskey	20 00	
" On account note vs. A. J. Watt et al. for costs	1 93	
" Bal. mortgage, vs. Jos. and Sarah Ann Malcomson	14 40	
" On account judgment, No. 476 Mar. term 1893, A. J. Watt et al	20 00	
" Bal. note, vs. John Bradley et al. costs, No. 49. Sept. session 1892	4 47	
" In full note, vs. Will T. Adams et al., costs, No. 28 March session 1893	21 50	
" On account note, vs. Ella Hoover	20 00	
" On acc't note, R. M. Stewart	37 15	
" On acc't note, W. Gilespie	34 65	
" On acc't note, B. F. Rager, et al.	50 00	
" Judgment No 369 Sept term, 1893 vs John Ream et al	20 00	
" Costs No 31, Mar. sess. 1893 vs John Fyrne	50 00	
" Judgment vs John Haber	22 00	
" In full note vs Peter Kaylor, costs	20 92	
" Fine and costs, No 7. Dec term	533 66	
	$ 930 55	
Less 5 per cent commission	46 52	884 03
		$ 8,490 91

DUE DISTRICTS FROM SEATED LANDS, 1891 AND 1892.

District	*Road*	*School*
Adams township	$ 3 20	$ 10 72
Allegheny township	15 83	29 36
Ashville borough	7 27	21 62
Barr township	62 18	33 99
Blacklick township	56 22	5 94
Cambria township	4 00	
Carroll township	51 80	77 00
Chest township	13 00	14 50
Clearfield township	19 80	17 92
Conemaugh township	38 84	32 51
Croyle township	26 55	102 14
Dean township	9 30	14 85
Elder township	4 25	7 22
Gallitzin township	2 66	8 22
Gallitzin borough		1 10
Hastings borough	5 17	12 81
Jackson township	11 22	20 56
Lilly borough	30	1 40
Morrellville borough	70 35	73 30
Munster township	83	25 11
Portage township	5 60	9 77
Reade township	15 10	185 62
Summerhill township	56 08	107 81
Susquehanna township	22 29	
Washington township	53 73	38 70
White township	10 83	40 42
Upper Yoder township	1 88	2 45
Lower Yoder township	1 25	3 80
Stony Creek township	50	6 50
Portage borough	1 20	50
Tunnellhill borough		6 95
	$ 571 23	$ 915 82

DUE DISTRICTS FROM UNSEATED LANDS, 1892 AND 1893.

Districts	*Road*	*School*
Adams township	$ 368 26	$ 304 97
Barr township	25 50	31 30
Blacklick township	145 24	109 22
Cambria township	2 33	1 58
Carroll township	22 34	12 86
Chest township	671 32	671 32
Clearfield township	93 09	78 57
Conemaugh township	64 98	52 32
Croyle township	126 22	82 68
Dean township	317 93	406 08
East Taylor township	48 98	61 36
Elder township	210 89	104 70
Gallitzin township	405 88	324 10
Jackson township	52 29	42 32
Lower Yoder township	54 48	107 55
Portage township	504 04	630 07
Reade township	112 97	268 37
Summerhill township	52 26	69 11
Upper Yoder township	9 41	11 45
Washington township	171 75	183 83
West Taylor township	23 69	61 57
White township	10 93	15 03
	$3,634 78	$3,780 66

MORTGAGES AND JUDGMENTS DUE COUNTY.

Judgment vs W. Sieners and Lucy Keogh	$ 41 81
Mortgage, vs John R. McCloskey et al	69 97
" vs Elizabeth and Casper George	48 17
" vs Margaret Diaz et vir	64 09
" vs E. S. McCartney, David Faloon and W. C. Sexton	62 83
" vs Peter McGuire	63 50
" vs James B. Clark and Edw. Clark	49 65
" vs Caron Leahey	33 00
" A. J. Watt and John M. Watt	101 10
" vs H. J. Hartzog	16 36
" vs John Ream and Stewart W. Ream	40 09
" vs Albert Crook and F. N. Burk	27 50
" vs John Yaumtsky and Ann Yunustky	45 51
" vs B. J. McFeely and A. J. Farrel	55 84
" vs B. F. Rager and Sadie E. Figart	39 44
" vs Lewis Wiss	70 75
" vs Michael Donnoho, W. J. Donnoho and W. Carney	40 13
" vs E. W. Wagner and John Ellsworth	114 75
	$ 984 20

DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1893.

Simon Adams Blacklick township	$ 34 03
J. D. Pringle, Wilmore borough	10 01
Philip Gill, Chest township	31 16
Thad Delozier, Hastings borough	45 17
F. B. Kininger, Tunnelhill borough	66 17
August McConnell, Lilly borough	128 37
James Somerville, Susquehanna township	270 27
Joseph A. Wright, Summerhill township	45 11
Charles H. Witt, Johnstown 5th ward	27 92
" " 6th "	28 26
Yost Hochstein, " 8th "	90 07
P. S. Freidhoff, " 9th "	19 24
" " 10th "	43 22
George Gillinger, " 11th "	30
Joseph S. Brown " 12th "	81
" " 14th "	1 26
W. W. Woolf " 17th "	10 03
Joseph Boltz, Stonycreek township	73 32
Ben Riblett, West Taylor township	72 31
A. J. Rager, East Taylor township	50 19
Peter Kelly, Jackson township	310 39
Yost Hochstein, Upper Yoder township	111 64
Gustave Weise, Lower Yoder township	1 23
Michael Zolner, Carrolltown borough	30 46
F. B. Kininger, Gallitzin borough	156 52
S. W. Long, Portage borough	78 48
W. E. Barnes, Morrellville, 1st ward	170 60
D. T. Weir, Morrellville, 2nd ward	125 50
Bart Riblett, Morrellville, 3d ward	142 74
Thomas Gattings, Clearfield township	109 31
John H. Hoover, Carroll township	135 05
Anselm Weakland, Elder township	68 93
A. B. Martz, Gallitzin township	167 41
Robert C. Myers, Washington township	130 24
	$2,785 62

DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS

A J Watt, Ashville borough	$ 105 57
C D Ryan, Clearfield township	220 83
Isaac J Weakland, Carroll township	487 49
P P Miller, Hastings borough	226 57
Philip Pritch, Washington township	5 96
L J Bearer, Susquehanna township	200 75
John D Jones, Johnstown 2d ward	22 10
Porter R Miller " 6th "	33 49
A J Berkey, " 8th "	135 56
Ed Connery " 10th "	15 68
W H Killen, East Taylor township	100 00
Jonas W Fouch Adams township	2 90
Peter Kelly Jackson township	13 30
John Ream Upper Yoder township	230 43
W L Boyer, Morrellville, 2nd ward	78 17
Archie Farrel Prospect	94 00
A J Berkey, Johnstown, 8th ward	51 57
Neil Doran, " 16th ward	40 34
R W Delozier, Clearfield township	46 46
	$2,111 47

RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES.

60 licenses in city at $500	$ 30,000 00
54 licenses in boroughs at $150	8,100 00
37 licenses in townships at $75	2,775 00
Subsequently granted	431 11
	$41,306 11
One-fifth for use of county less Treasurer's commission	$ 8,261 22
5 per cent. on $1,000 $ 50 00	
1 per cent. on $1,000 10 00	
½ per cent. on balance 31 30	91 30
Balance due county	$ 8,169 92

EXONERATIONS TO CONSTABLES.

F L. Little, Allegheny township	$ 17 46
J. J. Rhody, Ashville borough	42 85
John D. Lantzy, Barr township	85 07
Simon Adams, Blacklick township	37 64
Stephen Conrad, Chest Springs borough	2 46
N. J. Buyer, Croyle township	47 10
George D. Pringle, Wilmore borough	17 37
Philip Gill, Chest township	26 26
John Finnerty, Dean township	57 61
E. W. Humphrey, Ebensburg, W. ward	19 66
E. D. Evans, Ebensburg, E. ward	20 45
Aug. Wills, Loretto borough	2 09
James Itell, Portage township	80 36
Thad Delozier, Hastings borough	56 98
John O'Hara, Munster township	20 51
F. B. Kininger, Tunnelhill borough	52 36
L. O. Gates, White township	64 34
M. G. Beers, Reade township	211 27
James Sommerville, Susquehana township	116 67
Joseph A. Wright, Summerhill township	105 70
I. J. Harris, Johnstown 1st ward	83 90
E. Z. Miller, " 2nd ward	87 40
John T. Martin, " 3rd ward	26 53
J. W. Seese, " 4th ward	190 93
Charles H. Witt, " 5th ward	60 58
" 6th ward	54 05
Josiah Waters, " 7th ward	80 73
Yost Hochstein, " 8th ward	21 15
P. S. Friedhoff, " 9th ward	107 02
" " 10th ward	72 05
George Gillenger, " 11th ward	20 13
James S. Brown, " 12th ward	89 29
H. D. Prunkhard, " 13th ward	19 94
James S Brown, " 14th ward	52 63
Michael Logan, " 15th ward	132 93
" 16th ward	174 20
W. W. Woolf, " 17th ward	216 14
Hiram Orris, Richland township	40 66
Joseph Boltz, Stony Creek township	33 98
A J. Rager, East Taylor township	19 13
George C. Felix, Adams township	69 14
Charles Wilson, Franklin borough	17 36
Peter Kelly, Jackson township	91 30
Yost Hochstein, Upper Yoder township	39 50
H. R. McCleester, Conemaugh township	27 64
Walter S McCurdy, Coopersdale borough	19 51
S. M. Snyder, East Conemaugh borough	55 10
Jas H. Rhodes, Dale borough	35 87
John W. Tudor, Cambria township	54 82
Jesse E. Weaver, South Fork borough	40 23
W. E. Burns, Morrellville 1st ward	35 26
D T Wier, " 2d ward	29 49
Bart Riblett, " 3d ward	47 00
Thomas Gattings, Clearfield township	32 54
John H Hoover, Carroll township	156 53
Anslem Weakland, Elder township	98 86
A B Martz, Gallitzin township	77 78
R. C Myers, Washington township	170 28
S B Gregory, Westmont borough	13 02
J F McGough, Summerhill borough	8 21
M Zolner, Carrolltown	14 03
F B Kininger, Gallitzin borough	92 56
S W Long, Portage borough	10 92
Gustave Weise, Lower Yoder township	142 61
	$ 5,699 89

ASSETTS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

Amount remaining in hands of Treasurer at settlement	$ 37,176 44
Amount due from Constables	2,785 62
Amount due County on mortgages and judgments	984 20
	$ 40,946 26
Amount of Assets over Liabilities	$ 12,101 42

LIABILITIES.

Amount of outstanding orders	$ 2,681 40
" due District for Seated and Unseated lands	8,902 49
" due Individuals on redemption of lands	1,546 41
" Outstanding bonds	10,000 00
" due Western Penitentiary	3,049 26
" due bal. on Bridge at Patton	2,467 00
" of Appropriation to Franklin borough for Election house	200 00
" of outstanding bills for which orders have not yet been granted	598 43
Assets over Liabilities	12,101 42
	$ 40,946 26

Given under our hands at the Court House, Ebensburg, Pa., this 26th day of January, A. D. 1894.

W. C. BERRY,
J. W. DAILY, } Auditors.
W. J. JONES,

Attest: GEO. A. KINKEAD, Clerk.

Receipts and Expenditures

—OF—

Poor and House of Employment

—OF—

Cambria County, Pa.,

—FOR—

1893.

CHARLES J. MAYER, ESQ., Treasurer of Cambria County.

January 19, 1894.

	DR.
To amount of Requisition for 1893	$ 20,000 00
" Received of S. M. Miller for Mantainence of Elizabeth Krause at Dixmont	22 75
" Received of D. E. Dufton, judgment of Jacob and Elizabeth Thomas, $830 04, less attorneys' fee $150 00	680 04
" Received of S. W. Miller, on Mortgage of Mary O'Donnell	36 00
" Received of Thos. Hoover, Steward money received from various sources	100 20
	$ 20,838 99
Bal. due Poor and House of Employment	$ 3,056 59

CHARLES J. MAYER, Treasurer.

January 19, 1894.

	CR.
By bal. due at last settlement	$ 64 96
BY ORDERS PAID:	
Steward's Salary	$ 500 00
Matron's Salary	150 00
House Servants	245 00
Farmer's Salary	240 00
Meat	577 86
Merchandise	1,520 77
Coal and Lumber	435 86
Repairs	249 50
Groceries	922 56
Hardware	522 79
Labor	201 02
Livery	26 00
Wheat	444 95
Live Stock	15 00
Physician at House	250 00
Physician, O. D. P.	851 74
Coffins at House	107 75
Coffins O. D. P.	449 00
Constables and Justice fees	428 94
Insurance	134 83
Warren and Dixmont Insane Asylums	1,941 10
Relief and Expenses, O. D. P.	6,073 60
Printing	30 71
Painting House	362 60
Fertilizer and Manure	304 10
Bal. due Poor and House of Employment	3,056 59
	$ 20,838 99

Given under our hands at the Court House at Ebensburg, Pa., this 26th day of January, A. D., 1894.

W. C. BERRY,
J. W. DAILY, } Auditors.
W. J. JONES,

Attest: GEO. A. KINKEAD, Clerk.

Report of Thos. Hoover, Steward of Poor and House of Employment of Cambria County for 1893.

STOCK ON FARM.

5 head horses, 13 milch cows, 6 head of beef cattle, 4 young cattle, 1 Holstein bull, 14 shoats, 56 chickens, 6 turkeys.

FARM PRODUCTS.

50 tons of hay, 230 bushels wheat, 75 bushels rye, 80 bushels buck-wheat, 375 bushels oats, 300 bushels corn, 750 bushels potatoes, 3,200 heads cabbage.

KILLED ON FARM.

3,780 lbs. pork, 4,674 lbs. beef.

INMATES.

Adults, male in the house	72
Adults, females in the house	29
	101
Average per month	96½
No. at last report	84
Admitted during year	90
Born	4
	178
Died during year in the house	20
Discharged	57
Remaining, January 1, 1894	101
	178
No. of meals given to tramps during year	2,160

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, (on hand.)

7 barrels kraut, 940 lbs. butter, 68 gallons lard, 36 barrels soap, 65 pillow slips, 52 sheets, 18 bolsters, 15 bed ticks, 50 haps, 40 women's dresses, 12 skirts, 40 chemise, 22 towels, 106 men's shirts, 60 aprons, 10 bonnets, 40 prs. women's hose, 46 prs. men's socks, 20 prs. mittens, 10 feather pillows.

NAMES OF INMATES WHO DIED IN HOUSE DURING YEAR.

Daniel McIntire, Pat Keorns, Pat Watson, James Barns, Ann Johnson, Eliza McKinzie, Michael Maley, Robt. Nash, Jos. Bortsch, Weakland, Rodger McBride, Hugh Reese, Orrman, Emma Conn, William Reffle, Seldstick, Frank Marks, 2 infants of Mary 1 infant of Annie Ehrmire.

AMOUNT DUE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Peter McGough
Jacob Thomas
Emanuel James
F. J. Vilsack
Richard Owens
Poor Directors of Clearfield Co.
" " Dauphin Co.

INSURANCE ON PROPERTY

Insurance Co. North America, buggy and wagon sheds
Insurance Co. North America, house, pump and machinery
Orient, of Hartford, house and contents of barn
Fire assn. of Philadelphia, house
Cambria Mutual, contents of barn
German, Philadelphia, hospital and fittings
German, Pittsburg, "
Sun Fire of London, "
Insurance Co. North America, furnishing in house

MONIES RECEIVED BY THOS. HOOVER STEWARD.

James Quinn, for pension of Roger McBride
Pension of Hugh Reese

Appllications

FOR

Liquor Licenses.

Notice is hereby given that the following applications for liquor licenses, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, Pa., and will be presented to the said court for its consideration on Monday, February 19th, 1894.

ASHVILLE BOROUGH.

Levi Burkett ..... retail
James Hanlin ..... retail
D. G. Myers ..... retail

BARR TOWNSHIP.

Harry A. Luther ..... retail

CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.

B. A. Blum ..... brewer
C. A. Farabaugh ..... brewer
Albert Flick ..... retail
John Glasser ..... retail
John J. Hauk ..... wholesale
Andrew B. Hauk ..... retail
Julius Rager ..... retail
V. Keig & J. W. Dunn ..... wholesale
Vincent J. Stoltz ..... retail
Lawrence Schroth ..... retail

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

William Brown ..... retail
John D. Thomas ..... retail
Matthew Weaklen ..... retail

CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.

William J. O'Donnell ..... retail

CHEST TOWNSHIP.

John R. Cornell ..... retail
Joseph Hipps ..... retail
Charles Rhody ..... retail

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

George Harber ..... retail
S. P. Nagle ..... retail

CRESSON TOWNSHIP.

S. P. Anderson ..... retail
John H. Clark ..... retail
William R. Dunham ..... retail
John McNally ..... retail
T. F. O'Donnell ..... retail
M. Winter & Bros ..... wholesale
J. L. Yeckley ..... retail

DEAN TOWNSHIP.

S. A. Cooper ..... retail
T. A. Donahay ..... retail
William G. Snyder ..... retail

EBENSBURG BOROUGH, EAST WARD.

J. B. Denny ..... retail

EBENSBURG BOROUGH, WEST WARD.

Albert E. Bender ..... retail
P. F. Brown ..... retail
L. A. Craver ..... retail

ELDER TOWNSHIP.

Jacob W. Anna ..... retail
Frances X. Ott ..... retail

GALLITZIN BOROUGH.

Francis N. Burk ..... retail
R. E. Dignan ..... retail
Charles Drass ..... retail
Michael Fitzharris ..... retail
F. P. Gillen ..... retail
Joseph M. Gunning ..... retail
Allen H. Heist ..... wholesale
L. Hoster Brewing Company ..... wholesale
Arnold Lenz ..... retail
D. Lutz & Son ..... wholesale
John Logue ..... retail
Anthony Padsla ..... bottler
L. C. Rockefeller ..... wholesale
Henry Seymore ..... retail
Henry Shook ..... retail
George Yeckley, Jr ..... wholesale

GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.

John A. McGuire ..... retail

HASTINGS BOROUGH.

E. L. Beckwith ..... retail
S. H. Charles ..... wholesale
Marshall Gilpatrick ..... retail
Charles Kinney ..... retail
Andrew Landzy ..... wholesale
Elmer E. Nagle ..... retail
Michael H. Nagle ..... retail
W. L. Nicholson ..... retail
J. M. Notley ..... retail
John A. Park ..... retail
John A. Platt ..... retail
William Townsend ..... retail
Frank Warga ..... retail

LORETTO BOROUGH.

C. F. O'Donnell ..... retail

LILLY BOROUGH.

Andrew Bost ..... retail
George Brant ..... retail
James A. Burk ..... retail
C. A. George ..... retail
Otto F. Helly ..... retail
Blair Short ..... retail
Robert Smith ..... retail
Theodore Sell ..... retail
Cornelius Mulhearn ..... retail

PATTON BOROUGH.

H. C. Beck ..... retail
John F. Benner & Jos. F. Marks ..... wholesale
E. D. Curran ..... retail
Samuel Kelly & John Boyce ..... wholesale
John Kudruff ..... retail
Charles A. Langbein ..... wholesale
E. A. Mellon ..... retail
J. M. Robinson ..... retail
Walter J. Weakland ..... wholesale
Simon M. Wilson ..... retail
Peter P. Young ..... wholesale

PORTAGE BOROUGH.

John Armstrong ..... retail
John F. Beiter ..... retail
Hugh Canavan ..... retail
Albert Diehl ..... retail
David W. Martin ..... retail
Peter Seymour ..... retail
G. W. Shiffler ..... wholesale

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.

William H. Edwards ..... retail
J. W. Franey ..... retail

READE TOWNSHIP.

J. Wilson Allen ..... retail
William A. Chaplin ..... retail
John McMullen ..... retail
Michael Scheil ..... retail

SPANGLER BOROUGH.

Francis H. Bearer ..... retail
George B. Brandon ..... retail
James A. Kirkpatrick ..... retail
Fred Radeliff ..... retail
M. C. Westover ..... wholesale

SUMMERHILL BOROUGH.

John Griffith ..... retail
Francis Kurtz ..... retail
John D. Wentroth ..... retail

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Brown & Jos. H. Speice ..... retail
Jacob C. Conner ..... retail
John Hindle ..... retail
Simon P. Lantzy ..... retail
Henry McAnulty ..... wholesale
Robert F. Notley ..... wholesale
M. C. Weakland ..... wholesale

TUNNELHILL BOROUGH.

Joseph A. Bertram ..... retail
John Goddy ..... retail
John J. Kinney ..... retail
R. J. Plunkett ..... wholesale

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Frank Leap ..... retail
Martin Leap ..... retail
R. D. Likens ..... brewer
E. J. McNally ..... retail
Thomas O'Brien ..... wholesale

WHITE TOWNSHIP.

Eli Smith ..... retail

WILMORE BOROUGH.

I. W. Holder ..... retail
Conrad Wenderoth ..... retail

J. C. DARBY, Clerk Q. S.

Ebensburg, Pa., Jan. 27, 1894.

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

24,000 Graduates. A High Class Commercial School.

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A NEW LIGHT ON SHOES
2.00

On receipt of $2.00, Cash, Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter, we will deliver free to any part of the U. S. our Ladies' Celebrated Bright Dongola Kid Boots, equal to the best $3.00 shoe in the world. Our own make, we guarantee style, and wear. If not satisfactory, RETURN within ten days and money will be refunded or another pair sent. Button or Lace, Opera Toe or Common Sense Toe. Patent Leather Tip, sizes 1 to 8, in half sizes. C, D, E and EE. Send size, width, and toe. Liberty Shoes have no equal. We Deliver Free. LIBERTY SHOE CO., 29 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Send for Catalogue.

BEST $3. SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR $2.

Several of our best comers are well-known Ebensburg people. They can and will recommend Liberty Shoes because they have worn them. We want to sell more. Write to-day for our catalogue and the names of those in your town to whom we refer.

feb2.6m

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Tyrone has a fat boy 16 years old who weighs 274 pounds.

—Martin Detrich, of Chest township, paid Ebensburg a visit on Monday.

—Anthony Anna, Esq., of Hastings, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Mr. Joseph Rehr, of Barr township, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Hon. James J. Thomas, of Carroll township, visited Ebensburg on Monday.

—John McTamany, of Washington township, visited Ebensburg on Thursday.

—Henry Scanlan, Esq., of Carrolltown, was a visitor to the FREEMAN office on Monday.

—Mr. Alex Brawley and son Harry, of Barr township, visited Ebensburg on Monday.

—Anything like settled weather cannot be looked for until the ground hog gets his work in.

—Mr. Joseph Bearer, of Carroll township, was in town this week doing duty at court as a juror.

—The passage of the cow ordinance by Ebensburg's council was brought about by the tinkering with the tariff.

—James Reilly, of Clearfield township, is seriously ill, his illness being caused by an old wound received during the late war.

—Judge Longenecker, of Bedford, is presiding in our courts this week for the trial of cases in which Judge Barker is interested.

—The applications for license this year have fallen off from two hundred and eighty last year to two hundred and forty-five this year.

—In passing the cow ordinance Ebensburg's council did not waste much time in debate. They passed it under the five-minute rule.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Fultz, of Susquehanna township, who has been visiting friends in Ebensburg for sometime past, returned home this week.

—Peter Garman, of Indiana, Pa., an old time resident of Susquehanna township, this county, was in Ebensburg several days this week attending court as a witness.

—The publication of the list of applicants for license in the northern part of the county and the auditors' annual report crowds out a large portion of reading matter.

—Jacob Bookamire who is accused of murdering his father-in-law, John Cunningham, near Cookport, Indiana county, a couple of weeks ago, has not yet been captured.

—Thomas Weible, of the Carrolltown News force, was in town on Wednesday night. He reports the route from Carrolltown to Ebensburg as being principally through the fields.

—In attempting to cross the railroad tracks at Bellwood one day last week, W. H. Keith of that place, was struck by an engine and received injuries which resulted in his death.

—"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." If the cows are banished from town the Ebensburg Creamery will likely start up, do a thriving business and furnish employment to a number of hands.

—The blizzard on Tuesday afternoon blocked up the branch railroad for a few hours. The train leaving Ebensburg at [illegible] on Tuesday afternoon failed to reach Cresson until Wednesday morning.

—Mrs. Stillwell, who with her husband was visiting friends at New Florence, was taken ill on Tuesday and immediately left for her home at Tyrone Forge, where the physician called pronounced her illness small pox.

—At the late license court in Clearfield county 92 hotel licenses were granted, 13 restaurants, 7 wholesale, 1 distillery and 5 brewers; refused, 49 hotels, 15 restaurants and 10 wholesale; not considered, 6 hotels and 2 restaurants.

—Three tramps arrested in Harrisburg last week proved to be the parties who robbed the postoffice at Millcreek, Huntingdon county, one night recently. On their persons were found $199.50, 180 pennies and 2,000 uncanceled postage stamps.

—Mr. C. C. Bearer, of Susquehanna township, a brother of M. D. Bearer, of this place, died at his home in that township on Wednesday January 31th 1894, aged about 36 years. The funeral of the deceased will take place at Carrolltown this (Friday) morning.

—Few persons, says an exchange, know what is meant by a "size" in the matter of coats, shoes, etc. A size in a coat is an inch, a size in underwear is two inches, size in a sock is an inch, in a collar one-half an inch, gloves one quarter inch and a hat one-eighth of an inch.

—Charles Haller, the man who nearly killed his wife with a hatchet at DuBois on Wednesday of last week, was captured at Sabula. He was taken to the Clearfield jail on Saturday. His injured wife is in such a condition that it is not known whether she will recover or not.

—John Russel, of near Cookport, while working on a shingle mill at Fallen Timber last Wednesday, had the thumb and first finger of the right hand taken entirely off and the third finger split by the saw. He went home on Thursday and will be unable to work for some time.

—Two houses on the Leasure tract in Milford township, Somerset county, were entirely destroyed by fire one day last week. Both houses were empty and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The houses were the property of Charles and William Leazure.

—Philip Faulkner, aged about 28 years, died in the jail in this place on last Friday night from Bright's disease. The deceased was from the neighborhood of Summerhill and was convicted of attempted forgery at September court, for which he was sentenced to serve a term of six months in the county jail.

—Theodore N. Ely, chief of motive power Pennsylvania railroad; Robert H. Thurston and F. A. Pratt have been appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle a commission to report on the best method of safe and vault construction with a view of improving the vault facilities of the United States treasury.

—Last year the Altoona *Gazette* conducted an educational contest open to all young ladies in Blair county, promising to send the winner for one year to Indiana Normal. Miss E. Blanche Beamer, the daughter of a deceased soldier and a worthy young lady, won the prize and is at present enjoying the benefit of it. The *Gazette* will repeat the contest this year; it will open February 1st and continue six months.

—Apples and potatoes should never be kept in the same cellar, or if this is unavoidable the potatoes should be kept in warmest part of the cellar and apples in a barrel well headed up near the windows, where on days when the air outside is only a few degrees above freezing they can be treated to a cold breeze from the open windows, while at the same time the atmosphere in the part of the cellar where the potatoes are kept does not fall below forty degrees.

—S. J. Stough, aged 60 years, a brother of our townsman, John L. Stough, died at his home in West Newton, Westmoreland county, on Tuesday, January 23, 1894. He is survived by four children, his wife having died several years ago. Mr. Stough, of this place attended the funeral at West Newton on Thursday of last week.

—The Liberty Shoe Company, of 79 Milk street, Boston, Mass., have an ad. in this issue of the FREEMAN which those in need of shoes will do well to make a note of. They have been selling shoes to a number of Ebensburg people and in all cases the purchasers have been more than satisfied. Send in a trial order and judge for yourself.

—The Clearfield *Monitor* says: The Clearfield Lumber Company keeps right on running big jobs and manufacturing lumber. Their mill at LaJose is cutting an average of 40,000 feet per day. They will be ready for market when the boom comes. They have several million feet of logs to go to the Kerrmoor mill when spring comes.

—While Mary Stewart, a domestic in the employ of Adam Bowman, of Greensburg, was washing at E. J. Blanks' on Monday forenoon, her clothing took fire from the stove and she was so badly burned that she may not recover. She ran into the street, and neighbors, hearing her screams, ran to her rescue or she would have burned to death.

—On Monday night the Ebensburg council passed an ordinance prohibiting cows from running at large. Those who voted for the ordinance were Messrs. F. H. Barker, Thomas J. Davis and Thomas Evans, of the East ward, and Fergus Lloyd, of the West ward. Opposed to the ordinance were Messrs. Hosea Evans and John L. Stough, of the West ward.

—The Democrats of Carroll township nominated the following ticket: Justice of the peace, P. J. White; judge of election, D. A. Luther; collector, Joseph M. Huber; inspectors, John A. Bender, William Switzler; school directors, Valentine Dumm and D. A. Luther, 3 years; Daniel M. Dumm, 2 years; supervisors, Frank Earhart, Michael Dishart; auditor, Thomas Elig; township clerk, C. A. Missel.

—Samuel P. Langdon, of Philadelphia, receiver of the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern railroad, petitioned the courts at Hollidaysburg on Monday for the removal of his co-receiver, Frank G. Patterson. The allegation is that Patterson is attempting, in violation of the rights of stockholders, to sell the railroad franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The court held the matter under advisement.

—Emerson Wilson, express and ticket agent at Suterville, Westmoreland county, has confessed to stealing the $1,500 taken from the pay sack of the Ellsworth Coal Company on Saturday. He has been arrested and placed in jail. The bag contained nearly $2,000 and was ripped and sewed up again without breaking the seal. Wilson has heretofore borne a good reputation. It is thought that financial difficulties prompted him to do the deed.

—The apple crop of this county has become one of the most important and profitable farm crops. The crop of 1893, though not a full one, was a most important and profitable one, and brought a large sum of money into the county at a time when few other farm crops could be sold for cash. We were informed by quite a number of farmers that their apple crops brought them more actual money in cash than all their grain crops in 1893.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

—On Monday night at Haintown, Westmoreland county, the 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Carmeck, whose husband committed suicide two years ago by hanging himself, was killed by her brother. He had brought a shot gun down stairs to shoot a dog, when the trigger caught in his clothing, discharging the weapon and blowing his sister's head off. The mother and sister both fell at the same time and he fainted three times from the shock. He is now in a critical condition.

—The money to pay the hands of the Ellsworth Coal Company, of Suterville, Westmoreland county, was stolen from the express car or station on Saturday. The package when received by the express company, was in good condition, but when opened by them was found to be nearly $1,500 short. The money had been taken out and paper substituted. The money was sent from Columbus O., and was tampered with while in the hands of the American Express Company.

—Last summer when the cow ordinance was brought up in council, Councilman Barker thought it would be better to leave it until they would hear from the people. Under the impression that they would have a chance to vote for or against the ordinance, the people were resting easy until they heard on Monday night that council had taken snap judgment and passed the ordinance. After the November election Councilman Barker was not uneasy about an expression from the people.

—On Saturday last Jas. Kirk, son of Thomas Kirk, of Carroll township, met with an accident that might have proved serious. He was riding horse-back when the horse stumbled and fell, throwing Kirk and falling on him. At first it was thought he was fatally hurt. Dr. Sloan was summoned and after an examination found that while his patient was badly bruised and shocked, his injuries were not serious. Late accounts report him getting along as well as could be expected.—*Hastings Tribune.*

—On Sunday afternoon while reclining on his bed between his young wife and their eleven months old child, George McCrum, aged twenty-five years, of Huntingdon, drew a revolver from under his pillow and sent a bullet crashing through his brain, killing himself instantly. For several weeks past McCrum has been out of work, and becoming despondent in consequence he had on several occasions threatened to take his life. Last week he was barely prevented from carrying out his design with the use of a razor.

—An odd case, to test the legality of blacklisting customers, was tried at Hollidaysburg last week. The case was against the Retail Merchants' Commercial Agency, a mercantile association having central offices in Philadelphia and local branches throughout Pennsylvania. The agency publishes a black-list of debtors for the use of its members. The Grazier Brothers, two Tyrone merchants, and L. A. Russel, the Philadelphia manager of the agency, were indicted for maliciously placing the name of H. W. Hyle on this list as a bad debtor. The jury was unable to connect the defendants with the publication and they were acquitted.

—The seventh annual convention of the Farmers' Alliance of Cambria county met at the Opera House in this place on Monday last and was in session for two days. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Ira Bloom, Ebensburg; vice president, John Itel, Portage; secretary, John Wright, Wilmore; assistant secretary, Alex. Strittmatter, Carrolltown; treasurer, Thomas J. Hughes, Wilmore; steward, Thomas L. Parrish, Loretto; lecturer, Thomas W. Hughes, Ebensburg; county organizer, Ira Bloom, Ebensburg; door-keeper, W. R. Hughes, Ebensburg; assistant door-keeper, W. T. Gooderham, Carroll township; executive committee, T. W. Hughes, Hon. J. J. Thomas and Alex. Strittmatter.

—In the *Herald* of January 17th, Burgess Lloyd rose to remark "That the voters of Ebensburg will have an opportunity next month to vote on the question of whether cows are to run at large in the borough." On the 29th the ordinance prohibiting cows from running at large was quietly passed without any notice to the voters of Ebensburg. Was the notice of the 17th intended only for a blind.

—While engaged in appraising the personal effects of the late Levi Yoder, of Somerset county, says the Somerset *Democrat*, the appraisers came across an old German bible, which was printed in Somerset in 1813. The bible was printed by Gotlieb Goeb, who for a number of years conducted a printing establishment in this place in the early days of the present century, his specialty being bibles. Mr. Goeb sold his printing office to J. B. Gruber, who continued the business, making a specialty of almanacs. Mr. Gruber eventually moved to Bedford and thence to Hagerstown, where he continued the publication of his almanacs, which have now became famous as the "Hagerstown Almanac." The bible mentioned above would be a valuable addition to the collection of any bibliophile.

Real Estate Transfers.

Johnston G. West to the Reed Plaining Mill Company, Upper Yoder township, $534.

Wm. Yoder to Noah Murphy, South Fork, $1.

Morgan Hughes to Ebensburg & Blacklick, Railroad Company, $27.

Heirs of Bridget McDermott to T. C. Loughry, Johnstown, $4,700.

Noah J. Hoffman, guardian, to Robert H. Sayre, Richland township, 2,130.

Johnson G. West to Wilson Cramer, Upper Yoder township, $137.

Tom L. Johnson to Johnston Company, Johnstown, 600.

Joseph E. Parsons to Jacob Z. Replogle, Westmont, $2,000.

David Atherton to Robert Dawson, Barnesboro, $125.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Kate E. Blaisdale, Cambria township, $400.

Wm. Douglass to John Flanagan, Carroll township, $639.

Andrew Eckenrode to Adam Schettig, Carrolltown, $1.

Mame A. Philips to M. B. Young, Meadowville, $1,400.

John Lloyd to Mathiot Reade trustee, Cambria township, $1.

James Clark to John Clark, Johnstown, 220.

Park W. McGeary to F. W. Clark, Lower Yoder township, $3,000.

Sylvester Skelly to Arthur H. Cullen, Wilmore, $1,000.

Jacob Noon to Jacob Roberts, Richland town, 3,500.

D. C. Wetsell to Philip Galligan, Gallitzin, $1,200.

A. E. Patton, trustee, to William Springer, Patton, $300.

John. Huber to the Chest Creek Coal & Coke Company, Elder township, $250.

Jacob Horner's heirs to John Hollfelder, Sandyvale cemetery, $30.

Henry Byrne to John C. Bradley, Ebensburg, $725.

Margaret A. Connor to Wm. Taylor, Susquehanna, $100.

Joseph Dashner, Sr., to Philip Cronour, Jr., Gallitzin, $240.

Court Proceedings.

Court met on monday with Judge Barker on the bench. After calling the list of jurors and hearing motions, etc., Judge Longenecker took the judicial seat in the court room for the purpose of trying some cases in which Judge Barker was interested, while Judge Barker presided over a court in the grand jury room.

The following cases were disposed of: F. P. Martin vs. school district of Lower Yoder, settled; Phoenix Brewing Company vs. James A. Bork, defendant conferred judgment for $140.40. John Rively vs Pennsylvania Railroad Company, continued until 10 A. M. Thursday, March 22d, on account of illness of a witness for defendant; C. B. Cone vs. Horan & Howard, settled; Alice Chestnutwood vs. Jacob Weaver, settled; George Huntley vs. Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company, continued on account of illness of plaintiff; Edison General Electric Company vs. Ebensburg Electric Light & Power Company, continued.

Grogan vs. Evans and Kutruff vs. Irvin were continued.

Luiay vs. Barnes. After proceeding with the case the jury was instructed to return a verdict for defendant.

Rager vs. borough of Morrellville. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $75.

Powers vs. Cresswell. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $92.41.

Watson vs. Miles N. Smith. Mechanic's lien. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $457.00.

Ridall vs. Ebensburg Electric Light Co Settled.

Mrs. Jones' Spirit.

A sensational story comes from Pittsburg concerning Mrs. Ellen Price Jones, a woman who at one time was well known in this city and in Ebensburg.

Mrs. Jones removed to Pittsburg some time ago, and in May, 1893, died at her home on South Eleventh street in that city. She owned about $1,500 worth of personal property and a house and lot, all of which estate she bequeathed to the Welsh Congregational church of Pittsburg and to Welsh missionary societies. Being a soldier's widow, she was a member of the Women's Relief Corps. Since her death a Mrs. Bowen, who is a member of the same organization, moved into the house in which Mrs. Jones had lived, and Mrs. Bowen declares that about 8 o'clock one evening several weeks ago she saw Mrs. Jones' ghost in the hallway. She screamed and the ghost vanquished. Since then Mrs. Bowen has consulted spiritualistic mediums who have told her about some papers concealed in the house which Mrs. Bowen ought to have. Mrs. Bowen thought that Mrs. Jones might have left a second will, but although she has searched the house from top to bottom, she has not found the alleged papers.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

Railroad News

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The recent surveys made in the neighborhood of Johnstown, Pa., by engineers have generally been believed to have been made for the purpose of extending the Beech Creek railroad and giving the Vanderbilt lines a competing road in that section to the Pennsylvania. It is learned, however, that the surveys are being made for a syndicate headed by several prominent Philadelphians who intend to build a road from the western terminus of the Altoona & Phillipsburg through Ebensburg to Johnstown, where it will connect with the Baltimore & Ohio. If the road is built, the Reading Company will have a new outlet to the west for its anthracite coal and will become an active competitor in that section with the the Pennsylvania.

Chance for Teachers.

The great offer being made by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to take the sixty teachers of the public schools of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and other points in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland to Atlantic city in July is the talk of the hour. The additional inducement that the twelve teachers of the sixty who receive the largest number of the votes will be taken on a supplementary trip to Philadelphia, New York and Boston after the Atlantic City trip is over is indicative of the liberality which governs the Pittsburg *Dispatch* in everything it does. Give your favorite teacher the benefit of a splendid summer outing.

The Cow Question.

At present the burning question that is being everywhere discussed in Ebensburg is the "liberty of the cow." The people of the town were under the impression, up until Monday night, that they were to have a chance to give expression to their views by voting on the question of whether the cows should be allowed to run at large or not, but on Monday council took the question and the cows by the horns and passed an ordinance prohibiting the cows from running at large in the borough of Ebensburg after the 1st of May next.

Cows, "from the time memory of man runneth not to the contrary," had been accustomed to the "freedom of the town." They nibbled the grass from the gutters, —— on the side-walks, and were privileged to go and come at leisure. But when city people began the habit of coming to Ebensburg to spend the summer, there were those among them who could not brook the presence of the cows, and then was started the idea of curtailing "Sukey's" privileges. The friends of the cow contend that "city boarders" are at best birds of passage, stay with us but a short time, while the cow we always have with us, and if there are any favors to be shown as between "summer visitors" and the cow, the cow should have the preference by long odds, as in point of usefulness and benefit to the public, there is no chance for comparison.

Again there are those who would be willing that the cows should be shorn of some of their present privileges and should be kept within bounds from the 1st of May till the 1st of October, during the summer months, thereby protecting the side-walks during the summer, protecting the gardens from predatory cows, and allowing the "city boarders" during this time to roam at will. Then from the 1st of October until the 1st of May restore to the cow her time-honored privileges.

Petitions are out and being numerously signed asking the council to reconsider the ordinance and to give the cows and their friends a chance to meet the question fairly and protesting against the snap judgment suddenly taken on Monday night.

Our Next Officials.

On Saturday evening at 7 o'clock the Republicans of Ebensburg met at the the council room and made the following nominations:

BOROUGH AT LARGE.

Burgess, Fes Lloyd; collector, John F. Tibbot; auditor, Willard Jones, 3 years; S. C. Davis, 2 years, and A. J. Waters, 1 year.

EAST WARD.

Justice of the peace, Richard Jones; school director, R. R. Davis; council, Geo. A. Kinkead; judge of election, S. D. Ludwig; inspector, John D. Evans.

WEST WARD.

School director, Dr. Davison; council, Albert Apel; assistant assessor, W. H. Connell; judge of election, George A. Davis; inspector, Geo. L. Frederick.

The Democrats met an hour later and nominated a ticket as follows:

BOROUGH AT LARGE.

Burgess, J. B. Denny; collector, Henry Byrne; auditors, Harry Lloyd, three years; M. D. Bearer, two years, and H. A. Englehart, one year.

EAST WARD.

Justice of the peace, Joseph Brown; council, John Lloyd; school director, Wm. Dufton; judge of election, Geo. C. K. Zahm; assistant assessor, Henry Garman; inspector, Matthew Zahm.

WEST WARD.

Council, H. A. Shoemaker; school director, Jesse S. Bolsinger; assistant assessor, Lester Larimer, E. J. Luther; judge of election, Clark Creery; inspector, Thos. J. James.

Holiday Cheer.

The holiday season is close upon us, and every household in the land is preparing for the plum pudding, and the general feasting and rejoicing. A little good brandy for the mince pie, rum for the pudding, or a little stimulant to keep the spirits up and the cold out, is absolutely necessary for an old-time Christmas cheer. One of the most prominent liquor dealers in the country, Mr. Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., whom we can cheerfully recommend, and who has the reputation for handling only absolutely pure liquors, will sell you the following brands of six-year-old pure Pennsylvania ryes at $1.00 per full quart or six for $5.00: Bear Creek, Gibson, Guckenheimer, Finch and Overholt. The famous Silver Age, the finest whiskey in the country, at $1.50, and Duquesne, a whiskey distilled from rye and malt, at $1.25 per quart; Guckenheimer, 4 years old, at 75c. quart, and the Anchor rye at 50 cents. You can have your choice of all kinds of California wines, gins, rum and brandy, all pure and old, at from 50 cents per quart up. All goods neatly boxed and shipped by express. Send for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors to Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Too Fond of Mutton.

Joseph Walco, a boarding boss whose shanty is near Powell's shaft, between Cresson and Gallitzin and four other Hungarians were brought to jail on Monday charged with having stolen a sheep from Joseph M. Boland, of Gallitzin township.

On Thursday of last week Mr. Boland missed one of his sheep and upon examination discovered some tracks in the snow which on being followed, led to near Walco's boarding house where from marks on the ground it was plainly evident a sheep had been butchered the night before and after a little search a hide, which Mr. Boland identified as having been worn by his missing sheep, was found.

Mr. Boland then got out a warrant and accompanied by Constable Myers they proceeded to the shanty of Walco where they found a portion of the mutton on the stove cooking and the balance stored away in the cellar. They arrested Walco and four other Hungarians and brought them to jail as above stated.

While searching the premises they discovered a quantity of dry goods that had been stolen from freight cars at Gallitzin.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, January 31, 1894.

Christopher A. O'Dowd and Annie R Henry, Tunnelhill.

W. J. Cannon, Cenemaugh, and Bridget E. Ford, Johnstown.

John Brickman and Minnie Caroline Weise, Johnstown.

Philip Lynch and Margaret Foy, Johnstown.

William Sherwood and Eliza Morrisey, Spangler.

Harry J. Miller and Rosalia Faust, Dale.

David A. Kilgore and Annie Stephen Crinehank, Johnstown.

Great Music Offer.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with eight cents in postage, and we will mail you one copy of the Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address

POPULAR MUSIC MONTHLY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Felix Toole, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Felix Toole, deceased, late of Portage borough, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
J. J. M'DONNELL,
Administrator of Felix Toole, deceased
Fortage, Pa., Dec. 22, 1893.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in February, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

FURS.—George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

THE best bargains ever offered the people of Ebensburg in Boots and Shoes at M. D. Bearer's new store, Julian street.

ONE hundred and fourteen dollars' worth of Chinaware given away free at M. D. Bearer's cash store. Call and see it.

BY selling for cash we can afford to give you a dollar's worth for a dollar. Call at Bearer's cash store.

IF you want a bargain in Boots and Shoes call at M. D. Bearer's new store, Julian street.

WARD & CO.'S Fine Bread always on hands at M. D. Bearer's cash grocery store.

RED River Flour $1.00 per sack at Bearer's Cash store.

NEW, fresh Groceries at M. D. Bearer's cash store.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.
PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.
Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
oct13.93

JOHN PFISTER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Hardware, Queensware,
MADE-UP CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES IN SEASON,
HARNESS, ETC.,
OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,
CRESSON, PA.
ma92-20ly

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Simon Ryan, late of the borough of Lilly Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
T. W. RYAN, Executor.
Lilly, Pa., Dec. 22, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Fred. W. Davis, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. A. SHOEMAKER, Administrator.
Dec. 22, 1893.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having been duly appointed assignee of Andrew Eckenrade and wife, of Carrolltown borough, Pa. in trust for the benefit of creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Andrew Eckenrode to make immediate payment, and persons having claims to present them according to law.
ADAM SCHETTIG,
Carrolltown, Pa., Jan. 26, 1894 6t. Assignee.

DR. BUCK,
SURGEON and SPECIALIST.
Treatment of all Chronic Afflictions, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.
jan15.94

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ENERGETIC, pushing and bright to represent the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada, the largest in the Dominion. Over 700 acres of choice stock. Position permanent and lucrative. Our hardy Canadian grown stock sells readily where properly introduced. Send for terms now and secure choice of territory. STONE & WELLINGTON,
au5.6m. Toronto, Canada.

ESTRAY.
Came to the premises of the underigned at Summit, Cambria county, Pa., on November 22, 1893, a red and white spotted bull, two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
J. SHUMATE.
Summit, Pa., Feb. 2, 1894.

S. L. REED. MATHIOT READE.
REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'890

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
Office on Centre street.

P. J. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - - PA.
Office in Opera House. oc6.93

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

BUSY?
••OF••
COURSE.

THE BIGGEST CROWD is the best proof of public confidence justly reposed in a merchant, and of the best place that gives the best value for the money.

Hitting the nail on the head requires a good eye. Use your good eye and make a note of our name and prices.

Mr. H. Orth, our buyer, has returned from the East, and while there bought large and got good prices. We buy only for CASH and cash buys more than credit these dull times. We have a larger stock than ever before, therefore we are able to quote some good prices.

In Dry Goods.

Ginghams in all paterns at 5 cents per yard.
Muslin, full width, at 4½ cents per yard.
Blue calicos, all patterns, at 5 cents per yard. Just think of it, former price 6½ cents per yard.
Outing cloth in every style at 10 cents per yard.
Table Linen, white, at 20 cents per yard.
White flannel at 20, 35 and 48 cents per yard.
Red flannel from 18 to 35 cents per yard.
Gray flannel at 12½ cents per yard.
Storm serge, blue or black, at 40 cents per yard.
Broadcloth, blue or black, 56 inches wide, at 85 cents.
All-wool Henrietta, 54 inches wide, $1.00
Bordered serge, gray or brown, at 22 cents.
Camel hair mixed, the latest dress goods, at 40 cents.
Any color of Casmere you want 25 cents per yard.
Hop-sacking, the latest and most fashionable dress goods, at 85 cents per yad.
Chenille table covers, very pretty, from $1.48 to $2.50.

Ladies' Furnishing Department.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed vests, with sleeves, at 25 cents.
Ladies' wool hose at 20 cents.
Ladies' Fascinators from 15 cents to $1.50.
Ladies' Coats, all sizes, from $1.50 to $15.00.

Blankets and Haps in Abudnance.

Gray and white blankets from 75 cents to $6.48 per pair. Remember these blankets are full 10-4 wide. Haps, full size, from 65 cents to $3.00.

CLOTHING.

FOR BOYS.

Boys' suits, latest styles, from $1.24 to $7.00.
Youth's suits in the very latest patterns, commencing at $2.80 and up.
We bought a special lot of boys' three-piece suits, sizes 9, 10, 11 and 12. They are actually worth $12.00. We can sell them for $3.50 and $4.98. They are dandies.

FOR MEN.

We are strictly in the swim.
Good heavy worsted suits, all sizes, for $5.98.
Better suits as high as $22.00.
The overcoat season is here. Our sales have started and they are going fast.
WHY?
Because no one ever saw them so cheap.
We are prepared for a big trade in pants. We mean to sell and can't help it. If you look at our fine line you will buy.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WE ARE IN THE LEAD.

Stiff hats, the latest styles, for $100.
Better quality stiff hats from $1.25 up to $2.50.
Caps in all styles and kinds from 10 cents to $1.00.
Good heavy overshirts for 48 cents.
All-wool blue, black and grey shirts for $1.25.
Latest styles laundried shirts, with collar attached, from 75 cents up to $1.50.
You ought to see

Our Line of 24c. Ties.

THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

All-wool "Golden Rule" underclothing at 90 cents.
Camel's hair, the best made underclothing, for 75 cents each.
Two-threaded "non-shrinking" underclothing, any stripe or pattern you want for $1.00 each.
These goods are manufactured by the Switz Condee Mills and a guarantee accompanies each and every one.

CARPETS.

The carpets this season are very nice. The patterns are bright and fascinating. See them and you will be convinced that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT for anybody.
We carry

LARGER STOCK of OIL CLOTH

than any other store on the mountain. It is beautiful.

Furniture.

Full eight-piece hard wood bedroom suit, $22.00.
Full eight-piece oak bedroom suit, $27.00.
Beds, light or dark, from $2.50 to $7.50.
Lounges, Moquet plush, very fancy, for $5.50.
These lounges are full six feet long and good width.
We carry the best assortment of rockers in town.
It would do you good to see our leader: A cane bottom rocker, with very fancy back, for $2.98.

Kitchen Tables, $1.98.

Breakfast Tables, drop leaf, six legs, for $3.00.
Six foot extension tables, drop leaf, oak, for $5.00. Child's rockers from 50 cents to $1.75.
See our

CHILL'S ROCKER FOR $1.24

We give you one mattress bed tick cotton top and woven wire spring for $5.00.
"Solid bottom" kitchen chair, light or dark, $3.00.
Ask any of our customers and they will recommend and advise you to buy our $6.24 cane chairs.

SHOES!

A GREAT VARIETY!
ALL SHAPES AND STYLES.

Ladies' Dongola tip, button, C. S. or opera, $1.25.
Ladies' Dongola tip, spring heel, $1.25, $1.35, $1.75 and $2.00.
Ladies' Dongola tip Blucher, $2.50.
Men's buckle brogans, 95 cents.
Men's tip or plain Congress and Bals at $1.25.

ORTH & CO.,
THE PIONEERS OF LOW PRICES,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

B. & B.

A GREAT MANY WOMEN

are buying Dry Goods in these stores during this month of JANUARY, and this month is usually considered as between seasons and with the accompaniment of slow trade, etc. But this year they're buying MORE THAN USUAL. We can't account for this, except that everybody, everywhere, is particularly anxious to make every dollar go as far as possible in all expenditures. And we're giving these buyers more for their money—more for every dime—every dollar, than they ever saw before. And, perhaps, it would interest YOU to know more about this

Special January Sale

and why we have more buyers this month than ever before, And if you can't come, just write our

Mail Order Department

for Samples or Catalogue, or both, and see about it for yourself.

In these PRICE REDUCTIONS, perhaps the severest cut has been made in the

Dress Goods
DEPARTMENT:

Lot ALL-WOOL SUITINGS—good ones, 36 and 38 inches wide—50 cent stuffs—go now at

25 Cents.

Choice lines 48 inch

ROUGH WOOLENS,

blue, black and garnet,

40 Cents,

(value, 75c.)

ALL-WOOL SUITINGS,

50 inches wide, in good range of colors,

40 Cents.

EMBROIDERIES.

A phenominal sale of nice, new, dainty, well-made Embroideries—many exclusive patterns—and all at so much LESS PRICES as will delight every careful buyer. In

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

the lines begin at 5 cents for ¾ to 2 inch widths and go on up to the very finest all-over Embroideries at $2.50 and $3.00 a yard.
Special Lot

HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,

6 inches wide—in guipure and scalloped effects

at 12½ Cents,

the kind that usually sells for 25 cents.

We're determined to win more of your patronage during this year 1894 than ever before. And will only hope to do this by the remarkable and unusual values we offer.

If you cannot come, WRITE.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117 & 119 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART.
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa

STRAY COW.
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Clearfield township about the middle of November, a red muley cow with a bell on and both ears marked. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.
JAMES E. M'GOUGH.
Clearfield Twp., Jan. 19, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Christina Freidhoff, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Christina Freidhoff, late of the borough of Lilly in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and any persons having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON CONRAD.
Lilly, Pa., Jan. 12, 1894.6t. X

TO THE
CASH BUYERS
OF
CAMBRIA COUNTY.

We extend an invitation to visit our Large Dry Goods Store on Main street Gallitzin. We carry by far the Largest and Cheapest Line of Dress Goods in town. Dress Goods from 12½c. per yard up to the Finest Henriettas, Cashmeres, Serges and Cloths, Fancy and Stylish Notions, men's Shirts and Underwear, ladies' and children's Underwear at Low Prices. Fine line of Rubber Goods. Can sell you Blue Prints at 5c.—the kind for which other stores charge 7c. Lancaster gingham, 7c. per yard. Yard wide muslin at 5c. per yard. Blankets from $1.00 per pair to the finest in the market. Full line ladies' and men's Shoes.

Good, comfortable place to try your Shoes on. With plenty of daylight in our store you can see what you are getting.

In a word come and see our stock. As we buy for cash and sell for cash we can save you money.

THOS. BRADLEY,
CHEAPEST CASH STORE,
GALLITZIN, PA.

Too
Many
Goods!

OWING to a miscalculation and too much warm weather I have about Ten Thousand Dollars' worth too many heavy goods which will be sold at prices that will astonish you. Never before in the history of Cambria county has Clothing been offered at such low prices. Nearly everyone in Northern Cambria knows that my prices have always been the lowest for good goods in the State, and this Cut has knocked the bottom out of all former prices. My loss will be your gain.

For the next 30 DAYS I will sell Heavy Clothing, Overcoats and Underwear at 20 per cent less than they cost to be manufactured. Call and see me.

Very Respectfully,
C. A. SHARBAUGH,
Carrolltown.

STRAYED from the premeses of the undersigned on January 16, 1894, fawn colored cow with a small white spot between her horns, and about five years old. Any information concerning her will be rewarded by C. F. BUCK,
jan26 Cresson, Pa.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

S FOR EVERYTHING.

reat Number of Uses to Which Cardboard Is Put.

e Interesting Information Regarding the Beginning and Growth of an Important Industry.

In the multiplicity of modern conveniences the paper box holds a front place. Half a century ago the dry goods dealer would present an empty box to the little daughter of his regular customer as a mark of special favor. Boxes were then used only by the wholesale houses to send out their goods in, and the retailer kept them to show his wares in. Now the customer insists upon his purchase being placed in a neat box. Not only is this so in the dry goods business, but in every other business. The oyster fry in a box as a peacemaker was a popular joke half a dozen years ago; now they put ice-cream in boxes, and all sorts of things. Candy used to be sold in paper bags; the smallest purchase has to be put in a box. The saucy confectioner might hand a paper bag to a woman who had made a small purchase, but never to a man. The man is probably more particular about his parcel than a woman. He hates to be seen carrying parcels, anyway, and those he does carry must be thoroughly well disguised. If he buys a bottle of whisky he must have it in a box, so that his friends may mistake it for a pair of shoes.

It is not surprising, therefore, says the New York Advertiser, that paper box making should have grown into an important industry. In this city alone no less than five thousand girls are employed in it. It is a comparatively clean, healthy business, is regular and is well paid, the wages averaging between seven and ten dollars a week. There are in this city seventy-five firms engaged in the business, but three-fourths of it is done by ten large firms, whose individual output will run from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. As the average cost of a paper box is five cents, you can form some idea from this of the enormous number that are used. One candy maker alone during the month of December last used ten thousand dollars' worth of boxes.

Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago are also prominent in this industry, and the workmen and girls employed by the firms of those cities cannot be much less than twenty thousand.

The first paper box maker was George W. Plumly, who started in the business at Philadelphia in 1846. He and his partner cut out the boxes, their only tools being a straight edge, compasses, shoe knife and scissors. They employed five girls to paste, and for six or seven years had a monopoly of the business. Then Charles W. Jencks started in the business in Providence, and introduced a rough scoring machine to cut partly through the cardboard where it is folded to make the box. At that time it was a struggle to obtain proper materials. There were few paper mills in the country and the straw board used was very poor stuff, not two sheets coming out of the mill of the same size. It was made by hand of straw, meadow hay, refuse straw from stables, dried in the open air on the ground, and consequently was often filled with sand, which made it interesting for the cutters. The best quality of mill board was all imported.

In those early days the young women in the paper box factories made boxes as their mothers made pies, "one at a time and that one well." A girl who could make pies quickly and well could make boxes in a similar style. The operations were somewhat similar. There was the same manner of cutting out material, the same caressing way of patting down and smoothing out the box coverings as the pie crust and the same way of trimming off surplus material. Now everything is done by machinery in paper box making, and the girls have nothing to do but feed the material to the machines.

George A. Dickerman, of Boston, started in the business in 1863 in Boston, and about 1870 a Frenchman named Rouyon introduced the business in this city. The old-fashioned way of scoring the pasteboard with a rule and a cobbler's knife continued until 1871, when the first machine was introduced. This was the invention of Mr. Bigelow, of New Haven. This scoring machine was such a success that a number of firms sprang up. Six years after a man named Marshall, of Boston, made a lighter and easier running machine, and in 1881 John T. Robinson & Co. invented the present scoring machine. The trouble with the former machines was in the time it took to adjust the knives to a new size or pattern of box; in the Robinson scorer there are two sets of knives, so that one can be adjusted while the other is being used.

Nowadays the whole of the material is made in this country, and it is a satisfaction to know that the scoring machines and the box making machines are all the result of Yankee ingenuity. Paper boxes are used all over the world now, and all the world has to get its machines from this country. In France paper boxes are still made by hand by many firms, but the machines have been introduced there and it will not be long before Yankee inventions will be at work in all their factories.

The box maker now receives two dollars for the same work he received five dollars for twenty-one years ago, yet he makes a larger profit and is able to pay higher wages. The machines are uncomplicated and not expensive. The business gives steady employment, as there is practically no particular season, and when not working on orders the machines are running on stock, of which a large supply has always to be kept on hand.

Such is the rapid growth of the paper box industry, which now has three good trade papers to represent its interests.

A Rare Tropical Flower.

A flower lately discovered in the isthmus of Tehuantepec is white in the morning, red at noon and blue at night, and is called the chameleon flower in default of any botanical name. It is probably a species of the hibiscus mutabilis. The colors do not pass abruptly from one shade to the other, but change gradually from the white of the morning to the pink and red and thence to the blue at night. The Tehuantepec tree grows to the size of a guava tree and gives out a slight perfume when the flower is of a red color.

FASHION'S DICTATES.

THE bedstead in the Whitney mansion, New York city, cost even $10,000.

CHENILLE embroidery is one of the coming garnitures for rich and ceremonious costumes.

VERY narrow edgings of fur are fashionable. They are used to trim capes, dresses and bonnets.

MOURNING paper is going out of fashion abroad. Instead, a little triangle is printed in the corner of the envelope and the note paper.

NEW opera cloaks are very long; some of them have trains of thirty inches or more. They are literally masses of embroidery and other elegant decorations.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL statement of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County for the year ending December 31, 1893:

Amount insured December 31, 1892	$1,717,987	
Amount insured during year	385,363	$2,103,350
Deduct amount expired during year	$421,676	
Deduct amount surrendered and cancelled	29,818	451,494
Amount insured December 31, 1893		$1,651,856
Amount notes in force December 31, 1892	$167,021	
Amount taken during year	42,035	209,056
Deduct amount expired during year	$40,136	
Deduct amount surrendered and cancelled	3,233	43,369
Premium notes in force December 31, 1893		$165,687

CASH ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at last settlement	$2,938 84	
Cash for new insurance	1,204 00	
Balance Assessment No. 12	1,425 00	
		$5,567 84

EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid:—		
Ebensburg School District	$1,654 55	
Morgan Hughes	10 00	
Thomas Gittings	200 00	
Henry Cole	10 00	
A. A. Barker	6 00	
J. T. Long	40 70	
J. G. Gill	20 80	
Adam Albright	3 50	
Jacob and Geo. Kurruff	42 00	
Jno. Feighner	35 00	
Other expenses:—		
Secretary's fees	312 00	
Treasurer's salary	80 00	
Rent	10 00	
Agents' commissions	234 00	
Premiums returned, policies cancelled	44 78	
Printing, postage, stationary, etc	152 36	
Salary Executive Committee, 1892-1893	90 00	
Expenses adjusting losses	57 04	
Commission on Assessment No. 12	71 25	
Amount Assessment No. 12 uncollected	551 46	
		3,654 64
Balance on hand and in bank		$1,913 20

Jan. 15, 1894, the foregoing report examined, found correct and approved.

JNO. LLOYD.
JNO J. EVANS,
C. T. ROBERTS,
Executive Committee.

jan19.3

JUST RECEIVED.
A CAR LOAD OF
ODORLESS PHOSPHATE
AT
EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.
ALSO: SOME ELEGANT POTATO DIGGERS.

The County Fair

affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pocket to get your watch. If you would be proof against his skill, be sure that the bow (or ring) is a

This wonderful bow is now fitted to the **Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases**, which are made of two plates of gold soldered to a plate of composition metal. Look equally as well as solid gold cases, and cost about half as much. Guaranteed to wear 20 years. Always look for this trade mark. None genuine without it. Sold only through watch dealers.
A watch case opener which makes a handsome charm sent free on request.
Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	[illegible] 25 a m
Altoona Accommodation	[illegible] 15 a m
Main Line Express	[illegible] 54 a m
Altoona Express	[illegible] 00 p m
Mail Express	[illegible] 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	[illegible] 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation	[illegible] 14 a m
Pacific Express	[illegible] 37 a m
Way Passenger	[illegible] 36 p m
Mail Train	[illegible] 26 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	[illegible] 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave Ebensburg at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] 3.30 p. m. [illegible] m. and 4.0[illegible] m. and 5.3[illegible] 10.05 a. m. [illegible] .55 a. [illegible] .30 a. [illegible] rg at

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m., arriving at Cresson 9 [illegible] and 5.25 p. m. Leave Cresson at [illegible] arriving at Irvona at 10 [illegible]

For rates, maps, &c., call on ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

Do you NEED GLASSES?
EYES EXAMINED FREE

Spectacles perfectly fitted and guaranteed for 2 years. Artificial eyes inserted.
J. DIAMOND, Optician,
Estab'd. 1861. 22 Sixth St., PITTSBURG, PA.

INDUCING INDIANS TO MARRY.

The Indian Commissioner's Scheme for Perpetuating the Indian Race.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Browning, is determined to prove to the Indians that marriage is not a failure. He has discovered that most of the red men under the bureau at the present time have been induced to believe that it is not the proper thing to get married, and for this reason, in the mind of the commissioner, the numbers of the red men are decreasing fast. It is not certain but that the commissioner, in the interest of preserving his bureau, was forced to give some study and attention to the matter of matchmaking among the people. The commissioner has labored over this matter very industriously, and, according to the Kansas City Journal, he has evolved a scheme. He proposes to prove to them that they can get in favor with the great father if they will join in the holy bonds of matrimony. The scheme is a novel one, and it is the opinion of the commissioner that very soon the leading duties of the Indian agent will be to act as a marrying agent for his colony. The reward for getting married is a striking marriage certificate. It starts with a heavy sheet of paper with a red border. Much is expected of this red border. Then the "United States of America" is in blue, while the "Our Glorious Eagle" has not the savage look, but a sort of wedding-day smile, and the "E pluribus unum" and the American flag are displayed with an intensity that would be cheap at any price. The eagle presides over a marriage certificate in the usual form. The agents are to be instructed to make an exhibit of the scheme, and to use their influence in getting the Indians to come to the conclusion that they will be out of luck if they refuse to get married. The agents are to show the certificates, which have been prepared with the hope that they would have the "catchy" appearance, and to possess one would be the ambition of the average Indian, and this would last him until after the ceremony was performed. By the dash of the certificate it is hoped to prove that marriage is a success.

PARNELL WAS SUPERSTITIOUS.

The Training of an Old Nurse Left a Lasting Effect on Him.

A little light is thrown on the somewhat mystical character of the late Mr. Parnell by some curious stories, says the Westminster Gazette. A superstitious strain seemed, says Mr. Healy, to thread its way through the Irish leader's mind like a vein of marble. When he was a boy he had an old nurse, a Mrs. Tuppenny, who scared him with horrible stories; and he never got over it. He would commence no important business on a Friday; he started if anyone offered to help him to salt, and he would drink no wine at table unless the decanter came round from right to left.

These foibles affected even the legislation he sought to compass. When he and Maurice Healy had together drafted in Kilmainham jail the amending land bill afterward brought in by Mr. Redmond, he discovered that the final draft contained thirteen clauses and threw it on the table as if he had been stung. "This will never do," he said, sternly; and Mr. Healy could not move him. It was late in the afternoon, post hour approached, and another day's delay might prevent the draft reaching the queen's printer in London in time for distribution to members before the second reading.

A hasty dissection of the bill was made, but only to disclose that it could not well be shorn of a clause. What could be hit upon? There, in bewilderment and anxiety, stood the statesman and draftsmen in her majesty's prison at Kilmainham, eying each other in despair in the darkening cell as the minutes to post hour slipped away.

At last a gleam flashed from Parnell's eyes, half ironical, half triumphant. "I have it," said he. "Add those cursed clauses of yours and that will get us out of the difficulty!" Thus were the tenets of Mrs. Tuppenny saved from desecration.

WOMEN WHO SHOOT.

Feminine Sportsmen in England Are Numerous and Stylish.

A sport which has become popular with English women has not yet been taken up by the American women of society, says the New York Tribune. The Anglomaniac though she may be—she does not shoot. She does not feel the attractions of the pretty tweed costume which is to be found among the possessions of the young English woman of title—the short skirt, the tidy coat, the knickerbockers, the small soft hat; she sees as yet no harm in the little rifle, which, small as it is, carries an effectual quietus for game birds.

Not a few American girls are accomplished anglers, but there they pause in the career of sport. In England and on the continent nowadays feminine shooting has become a matter of course, and even the Field records the "heaviest bags" of the season made by the fair pursuers of pheasant and woodcock.

An authority on firearms, by the way, says that timid women in luxurious country houses ought to know how to shoot in case of the advent of burglars, and that for them the rough short "lady's rifle" is a much better weapon than a pistol. It can be handled with as much ease and quickness as a pistol, and it is much more easily steadied for good aim by its possessor.

SAID BY GREAT MEN.

DEATH is an eternal sleep.—Fouche. Placed by his order on the gates of the French cemeteries in 1794.

I LOVE men, not because they are men, but because they are not women. —Queen Christina of Sweden.

A TEMPEST in a teapot.—Montesquieu, in speaking of a civil commotion in the petty republic of San Marino.

ALL these men have their price.—Robert Walpole. Spoken of the opposition in the house of commons.

AFTER thunder follows rain.—Socrates, when Xantippe emptied a basin of slops from a window on his head.

FROM the summit of the pyramids forty centuries look down upon you.—Napoleon, at the Battle of the Pyramids.

THERE are three things I have always loved and never understood—painting, music and woman.—Fontenelle.

Confiding.

Down in Virginia a robbery had been committed. The finger of suspicion pointed to a negro servant, and he was arraigned before the local justice, who happened to be the negro's old master, to whom he was still intensely loyal.

He made no defense or denial as the judge laid the evidence point by point against him, and sentence was about to be pronounced when suddenly the real culprit was discovered.

"Why didn't you say you didn't do it, George?" asked the justice.

"Why," said the faithful old servant, "you's a hones' man, judge, an' if you say I is the man, den I is the man, but you see I ain't the man."—Youth's Companion.

—Topaz took its name from Topazas, an island in the Red sea.

ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH of Lilly Borough for the better preservation of the public health and to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. In virtue of the powers conferred by an Act of Assembly of May 11, 1893, of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lilly, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1.—That whatever is dangerous to human life or health, whatever renders the air or food or water or other drink unwholesome and whatever building, erection, or part or cellar thereof, is overcrowded, or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, are declared to be nuisances, and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement and remedy thereof.

SECTION 2.—No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind, shall be thrown on any street, road, ditch, gutter or public place within the limits of this borough and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or adjoining outbuilding or grounds for more than twenty four hours.

SECTION 3.—No person or persons, without the consent of the Board of Health, shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this borough, and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food; and every butcher or other person owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein any cattle, sheep or swine have been, or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room or building, stable or market to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty four hours, after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, save floors and counters, in any building, place or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed; and the floors of such building place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath.

SECTION 4.—No blood-pit, dung-pit, offal-pit or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughter house. Any one offending against this rule shall be guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance prejudicial to public health and shall be required to remove the nuisance within ten days from the date of this notice.

SECTION 5.—The owners, agents or occupiers of all slaughter houses are required during the months of June, July, August and September to distribute twice in each week not less than twenty five pounds of chloride of lime about their premises, and also to remove the contents of any manure-pit or manure pile on the premises, once in each week, the said premises and contents of manure pits being hereby declared to be nuisances prejudicial to public health, unless subjected to frequent disinfection and cleaning as herein indicated. No pigs or hogs shall be kept in the same enclosure with a slaughter house; nor shall they be fed, there or elsewhere, upon the offal of slaughtered animals.

SECTION 6.—No person or company shall erect or maintain within the limits of this borough any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive or deleterious odors, gas, smoke deposit or exhalations are generated, such as tanneries, refineries, manufactories of starch, glue, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, gas, etc., without the permit of the Board of Health, and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to the public health; nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate on the premises, or be thrown or allowed to run into any public waters, stream, water course, street, road or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gasses and odors and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

SECTION 7.—The business of bone and horse-boiling shall not be allowed, unless conducted under cover, the building to be provided with smoke consumers, and a due regard be had to cleanliness in the disposition of the offal. No bone-boiling establishments or depositories shall be kept or erected in any part of this Borough without a permit from the Board of Health.

SECTION 8.—No permit shall be granted to any person or persons to carry on the business of boiling bones and dead animals until after a careful inspection of the locality, buildings and apparatus, and of the plans for conducting the business, by an accredited Inspector of the Board of Health.

SECTION 9.—No bone-boiling establishments or depositories of dead animals shall be kept or erected in or near to a thickly inhabited neighborhood.

SECTION 10.—The floors of all bone boiling establishments and depositories of dead animals shall be paved with asphalt or with brick or stone, well laid in cement, or with some other impervious material, and shall be well drained; and all such establishments shall have such an adequate water supply as will enable thorough cleanliness to be maintained.

SECTION 11.—The boiling of bones and dead animals, etc., shall be conducted in steam-tight kettles, boilers or caldrons, from which the foul vapors shall first be conducted through scrubbers or condensers, and then into the back part of the ash-pit of the furnace fire, to be consumed, or by other apparatus equally efficient in preventing or counteracting the offensive effluvia.

SECTION 12.—When bones are being dried after boiling, they shall be placed in a close chamber, through which shall be passed by means of pipes, large volumes of fresh air, the outlet pipe terminating in the fire-pit.

SECTION 13.—All proprietors of bone boiling establishments not having on the 10th day of January in each year permits to carry on the business, and violating these ordinances, shall be fined for every such offense, and for each month's continuance of the same, after notice, and also be liable to indictment at common law for creating and maintaining a nuisance.

SECTION 14.—The Permit Clerk of the Board of Health shall have provided a book in which to enter the names of all persons engaged in the business of boiling bones and having depositories of dead animals; also the location of works and appliances as reported by the Inspector, whether licensed or not; the number and date of permit; and remarks.

SECTION 15.—The keeper or keepers of a livery or other stable shall keep his or their stable and stable yard clean, and shall not permit, between the 15th day of May and the 1st day of November, more than two wagon load of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, except by express permission of the Board of Health, nor shall any manure be removed between the dates aforesaid, except between twelve o'clock at night and two hours after sunrise, without a written permit from the Board of Health; nor shall any manure be removed except in a tight vehicle, so protected that the manure, in process of removal, may not be dropped or left in any street, road, lane or way of the Borough.

SECTION 16.—No pig pen shall be built or maintained within the limits of this Borough without a permit from the Board of Health, or within one hundred feet of any well or spring of waters used for drinking purposes, or within thirty feet of any street or of any inhabited house, or unless constructed in the following manner, viz: so that the floor or floors of the same shall not be less than two feet from the ground, in order that the filth accumulating under the same may be easily removed; and such filth accumulating in, about and under the same shall be removed at least once a week and oftener if so ordered, and on the failure of any owner or occupier of such premises so to do, then the same shall be done by the Board of Health.

SECTION 17.—No privy-vault, cesspool or reservoir into which a privy, water closet, cesspool stable or sink is drained, unless it is water tight, shall be constructed, dug or permitted to remain, within one hundred and fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; unless the surface of such vault, cesspool or reservoir is at a lower level than the bottom of such well. Earth privies and earth closets, with no vault, pit or depression below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted from this regulation, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the contents must be completely removed at least once every month.

SECTION 18.—All privy vaults, cesspools or reservoirs as above named, shall be cleaned out at least twice a year, once in the spring not later than the 15th of May, and once in the autumn not earlier than the 15th of October. From the 15th of May to the 15th of October, of each year they shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to their contents once every week, from one to four gallons of a disinfectant solution, according to the size of the said vault, cesspool or reservoir.

SECTION 19.—All sewer drains shall be water tight within the limits of this Borough.

SECTION 20.—No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water used for drinking purposes, or into any standing water, within the jurisdiction of this Borough.

SECTION 21.—The sewerage from each building on every street provided with a common sewer, shall be conducted into said sewer.

SECTION 22.—That portion of the house drain which is outside of the building and more than four feet from the foundation walls, shall be constructed of iron pipe or vitrified drain pipe.

SECTION 23.—That portion of the drain pipe outside or under the building, and within four feet of the foundation walls, together with the soil pipe, shall be constructed of cast iron with lead joints, or of wrought iron pipe with screwed joints, and in either case protected from rust. The waste pipe connected with the conductors from the roofs, and other pipes inside the building, or outside and within four feet of the foundation walls, shall likewise be constructed of cast iron with leaded joints, or of wrought iron with screwed joints.

SECTION 24.—The house drain and other pipes for the conveyance of sewage shall be laid with uniform grade and with a fall of not less than one inch in four feet, except in those cases where the Board of Health may permit otherwise.

SECTION 25.—All pipes connecting a water-closet with a soil pipe shall be trapped, each separately. All waste pipes shall be trapped, each separately, and close to the connection with each bath, sink, bowl or other fixture, unless adequate provision is made for downward ventilation through said waste pipes, in which case one trap may serve for several fixtures.

SECTION 26.—All soil pipes shall be carried at their full size through the roof and left open. A provision shall also be made for admitting air to the house drain side of the main trap, if such trap exists.

SECTION 27.—The joints in the vitrified pipe shall be carefully cemented under and around the pipe, and the joints in the cast iron pipe shall be run and calked with lead.

SECTION 28.—All changes of direction shall be made with curved pipes. All joints and pipes shall be made air tight. The whole work shall be done by skillful mechanics, in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and satisfactory to the Board of Health.

SECTION 29.—Before proceeding to construct any portion of the drainage system of a hotel, tenement, dwelling house or other building, the owner builder or person constructing the same, shall file with the Board of Health a plan thereof, showing the whole drainage system, from its connection with the common sewer to its terminus in the house, together with the location and size of all branches, traps, ventilating pipes and fixtures.

SECTION 30.—All drains now built shall be reconstructed whenever in the opinion of the Board of Health it may be necessary.

SECTION 31. The following named diseases are declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz: Small pox, (Variola, Varioloid), Cholera, (Asiatic or Epidemic), Scarlet Fever, (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), Measles, Diphtheria, (Diphtheritic Croup, Diphtheritic Sore Throat), Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, (Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis), Relapsing Fever, Epidemic Dysentery, Hydrophobia, (Rabies), Glanders, (Farcy), and Leprosy, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations, unless certain of them only are specified.

SECTION 32.—Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number, or location, of the house.

SECTION 33.—Whenever any physician finds that any person on whom he is called upon to visit has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he or she shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number or location of the house, on receipt of which report the Board of Health shall immediately notify teacher or principal of every school, academy, seminary, or kindergarten in the Borough requesting said teachers or principals to dispense with all pupils residing in the family in which such disease exists. No physician who may, in good faith, in obedience to this ordinance, report a case as one of communicable disease which subsequently proves not to be such shall be liable to a suit for damages for such error in reporting. It shall be the duty of each physician and of all other attendants upon persons affected with such diseases to avoid exposure to the public of any garments or clothing, about their own person that may have been subjected to the risk of infection.

SECTION 34.—No person shall, within the limits of this Borough, unless by permit of the Board of Health, carry or remove from one building to another, any patient affected with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. Nor shall any person by any exposure of any individual so affected, or of the body of any such individual, or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself or herself cause or contribute to the spread of disease from any such individual or dead body.

SECTION 35.—There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic Cholera, Small Pox, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever or Measles, and the family of the deceased shall in all such cases limit the attendance to as few as possible, and take all precautions possible to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection; and the person authorizing the public notice of death of such person shall have the name of the disease which caused the death appear in such public notice.

SECTION 36.—No person suffering from, or having very recently recovered from, Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Yellow Fever or Measles, shall expose himself, nor shall any one expose any one under his charge in a similar condition, in any conveyance, without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of such condition as is above stated. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this section printed on a card, and to furnish the owner of each public conveyance with a copy thereof, and it shall be the duty of the owner of such conveyance to display such card in such conveyance. And the owner or person in charge of such conveyance must not, after the entry of any person so infected into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it without having sufficiently disinfected it under the direction of the Board of Health.

SECTION 37.—No person shall let or hire any house, or room in a house in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, until the room or house and premises therewith connected have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board of Health; and for the purposes of this section the keeper of a hotel, inn or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such hotel, inn or house.

SECTION 38.—Members of any household in which Small Pox, Diphtheria Scarlet Fever or Measles exists, shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship or education, and as far as possible, from visiting other private houses.

SECTION 39.—The clothing, bed clothing and bedding of persons who have been sick with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, and the rooms which they have occupied during such sickness, together with their furniture, shall be disinfected under the direction of the Board of Health.

SECTION 40.—No animal affected with a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, shall be brought or kept within the limits of this Borough except by permission of the Board of Health, and the bodies of animals dead of such disease or killed on account thereof, shall not be buried within five hundred feet of any residence, nor disposed of otherwise than as the said Board or its Health officer shall direct.

SECTION 41.—No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect from its natural condition by the addition of any foreign substance, shall be brought into, held, kept or offered for sale at any place in this Borough.

SECTION 42.—No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables, milk and nothing for human food, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for such use, nor any animal or fish that died by disease, and no carcass of any calf, pig or lamb, which at the time of its death was less than three weeks old, and n[illegible] lated to engender disease, and to cause them to be thoroughly whitewashed with fresh lime.

SECTION 44.—It shall be the duty of every adult and every parent, guardian or master of every minor, residing within the limits of this Borough, who has not had Small Pox or been vaccinated so as to have taken Cow Pox regularly, to be, if an adult, vaccinated, or, in the case of a minor, to cause such minor to be vaccinated within six months from the date of the passage of this Ordinance, unless unable to do so by reason of poverty; and it shall be lawful for any regularly educated physician residing in this Borough, on application of such resident adult, or parent, master or guardian of such resident minor, as are unable by reason of poverty to pay the vaccination fee, to vaccinate said adult or said minor, and present his bill therefor, properly authenticated, for an amount not exceeding the fee usually charged for such services, and to recover the same of and from the corporation.

SECTION 45.—No pupil shall be allowed to attend the public schools in this Borough who has not been vaccinated successfully within seven years.

SECTION 46.—No parent, guardian or master, in whose family there shall have been a communicable disease, dangerous to public health shall permit any child residing in said house or family to attend any public, private or Sunday school, after the cessation of said disease, within a period of ten days after the house shall have been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. And it shall be the duty of the School Board to have this section printed on cards mentioning diseases declared communicable and dangerous to the public health in this Ordinance, and posted in every school room in this Borough; and it shall be the duty of each teacher to read the section to the school at least once a month and whenever any epidemic shall appear. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this section printed on cards and furnished to every private school, academy, seminary, kindergarten and Sunday school in this Borough and to request the person or persons in charge of such private institutions to post such cards in conspicuous places, and read the section to the school at least once a month, and whenever any epidemic shall prevail.

SECTION 47.—Every undertaker or other person who may have charge of the funeral of any dead person, shall secure a properly filled out certificate of the death and its probable cause, in accordance with the form prescribed by the State meat therefrom shall be brought within the limits of this Borough or offered or held for sale as food anywhere in said Borough.

SECTION 43.—It shall be the duty of the occupant of every house within the limits of this Borough in the month of May, in each and every year, to cleanse the cellars thereof of all dirt, vegetable and other impure matter calcu- Board of Health, and obtain a burial or transit permit thereupon, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such funeral; and he shall not remove any dead body until such burial or transit permit shall have been procured.

SECTION 48.—Every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker, or cemetery keeper, within the limits of this Borough or has the charge or care of any tomb, vault, burying ground or other place for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall so conduct his business and so care for any such place above named as to avoid detriment or danger to the public health; and every person undertaking preparations for the burial of a body dead from communicable diseases as heretofore enumerated, shall adopt such precautions as the Board of Health may prescribe to prevent the spread of such disease. No dead body shall be exhumed and removed between the months of May and October inclusive, and no body dead from Small Pox shall ever be exhumed and removed.

SECTION 49.—Every person violating Sections 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41 or 42 of this Ordinance, shall be liable for every such offense, upon conviction before any burgess, justice or magistrate, to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $100, at the discretion of the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate, besides costs, which the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate may inflict if he sees fit.

SECTION 50.—Every person violating any other section or provision of this Ordinance, shall be liable for every such offense, upon conviction before any burgess, justice or magistrate, to a fine of not less than $5 or more than $20, at the discretion of the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate, besides costs, which the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate may inflict if he sees fit.

SECTION 51.—All police officers, constables and watchmen are enjoined, and all citizens are respectfully desired to give information to the Board of Health of any violation of these Ordinances, so that the sanitary laws providing for the cleanliness and health of the Borough may be fully executed and all offenders promptly punished.

ADOPTED by the Council of Lilly Borough this 10th day of January, A. D. 1894.

Approved. JOHN R. KELLY, Pres. of Council.
C. A. McGONIGLE, Burgess.
Attest: JOHN W. RAINEY, Clerk.
jan19 3

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood, and unless cause removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. L. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

Cann's Kidney Cure Co.,
720 Venango street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all reliable druggists. 4.21.93

STRAY HORSE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Munster township on or about the 8th day of January, 1894, a dark brown or black horse with a little white on both hind feet, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DAILY.
Munster Twp., Jan. 19, 1894.

AN UNSTABLE BOUNDARY LINE.

How Some Guileless Tillers of the Soil Move It.

"You have heard of smuggling, I presume," remarked a guest at one of the hotels to a Cleveland Leader man. "Well," he continued, "I ran against the most stupendous scheme in that line last summer I ever heard of. You are doubtless aware that ordinary everyday smugglers are content to transport their goods over the line from one country to another, the object being, of course, to evade the payment of the customs duties. The people with whom I came in contact were superior to such common methods, which might do for low pirates and outlawed brigands but not for a live, wide-awake Yankee, and especially a Canadian Yankee. They didn't move the goods. They moved the line.

"Up in the farthest easterly part of Maine there comes a place where Maine stops and New Brunswick begins. That is the boundary line between the two countries. That is also where the Canadian Yankees spoken of have their homes. They are naturally given to farming, some of these people, and even if McKinley did put a duty on grain, poultry and other things it didn't make any difference with some of the sturdy yoeman who live alongside the line. The publication of the news of the passage of the tariff bill didn't cause them a moment's uneasiness.

"They simply went on raising their Canadian wheat and their Canadian oats. At the same time they kept their eyes on the boundary line—what they could see of it. The visible portion of this remarkable boundary consisted of upright iron posts, set at intervals of one mile through the land. Not being clinched on the other side of the earth, these posts are responsive to influence placed on them on the Canadian side. In other words, they can be taken up and reset.

"About the time these upright and honest farmers over the line have their crops in condition to harvest a peculiar thing happens. Some dark night a half dozen of them go 'coon-hunting, and when they return to their firesides they are on American soil, they and their grounds and with them the crops. The boundary line has moved and is located a half-mile or so farther toward the Arctic ocean. These guileless tillers of the soil then dispose of their products at United States prices, and some time during the winter, in some unknown manner, the boundary line takes a backward leap, leaving them again on Canadian soil."

MADE FOR A KING.

A Turnip-Sized Timepiece That Weighs Two and a Half Pounds.

A ponderous watch of antique pattern displayed in the window of a San Francisco jewelry establishment on Montgomery street, attracts the attention of the curious. The timepiece is four inches in diameter and is declared by the Bulletin to weigh two and a half pounds. Its case looks like old gold, but is a composition of base metal. The chain attached to this watch is proportionately ponderous and bears a seal ring large enough for the finger of a giant. The watch was made by John Bittleson, of London, two centuries ago. It was, no doubt, a marvel of workmanship in those days, and is still a timekeeper. It probably cost about one hundred pounds sterling, or five hundred dollars in our money. The hands upon its ample dial mark seconds and fifths of seconds, as well as hours and minutes. The dial also shows the phases of the moon. This remarkable relic is not for sale. It is owned by a gentleman of this city, who has a collection of such curiosities.

The old watch has a history of some interest. About two hundred years ago an English sea captain obtained from the king of a tribe of savages in the south seas some valuable trading privileges. The king showed him many favors, and one day the captain asked the insular monarch to say what most he would like to have sent to him from London. It pleased his royal highness to intimate that a big watch would suit him well. Accordingly a watch was made to order on a scale befitting his royal personage. And great was his pride therein. Having no pocket, he appointed a youth watch bearer extraordinary to the sovereign. Wherever the king went the watch bearer followed, carrying the precious royal timepiece in his hands. When the king died his sons succeeded to the ownership of the watch. They sold it to the captain of an American ship, and he disposed of it in Philadelphia. Some time ago it fell into the hands of its present owner, who prizes it highly. This is no doubt one of the oldest repeating watches in existence. Its ring is very musical.

MONKEYS DO TALK.

Prof. Garner Returns Well Satisfied from a Residence with Chimpanzees.

Prof. Garner, who went from America into the interior of Africa for the purpose of studying the methods of communication between the monkey tribes—in other words, to learn the monkey language—arrived at Liverpool on his return recently.

He claims that he has established beyond a doubt that there is a monkey language, and that it can be learned by man. He brought with him from Africa two Kulu Kamba chimpanzees, with which he is able to communicate.

Prof. Garner says that he stayed for one hundred and one days in his cage, which he had carried into the heart of a forest two hundred and fifty miles inland. This cage was a massive affair that was chained to trees. In it Prof. Garner would lock himself and then await the coming of the members of the ape family, when he would try to communicate with them by means of the sounds he had learned from monkeys in America and elsewhere.

He had with him a phonograph, with which he kept a record of the sounds made by his visitors.

He claims that his visit to Africa was a great success in establishing his theory that the monkey family has a language.

Novel European Societies.

Among the novel societies incorporated in Europe recently is "The Society for the Protection of Nonsmokers," in lower Austria. The members, already numerous, propose no campaign against smokers, but they intend to accomplish, if possible, the strict enforcement of the regulations regarding the prohibition of smoking in certain railroad-train compartments, public buildings, restaurants frequented by men and women, street cars, concert halls and other places of public amusement. They wish to prevent smoking, if possible, in all public places. Circulars are to be sent to restaurant-keepers asking that rooms be set apart for nonsmokers. Branches of the society are to be established in Vienna, Prague, Bruenn and Graz. Influential names are on the roll of membership.

—The Latest Dodge.—"A queer thing happened to me the other night," said Adolphus. "I was out in the suburbs five miles away from home and hadn't a farthing in my pocket." "Went home on Shank's pony, eh?" observed Heinrich. "No! I pretended to have a fit and was taken home in an ambulance." —Berliner Borsen-Courier.

—The man who has a character that mud will stick to never feels safe.—Ram's Horn.

A Breakfast Appetite

Can Best Be Aided By

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

Concisely Told and Brightly Commented Upon.

The Patriot is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the leading Democratic newspapers in the state and the only one printed at the state capital, the official and political centre of the commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

The Patriot is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other state papers combined.

The leading question during the winter will be tariff reform. In November next Pennsylvania will elect a governor, members of congress, and a state legislature. The man who desires to keep informed must read, and the man who reads should get **The Patriot**, daily or weekly.

To place **The Patriot** in the hands of a yet larger constituency we will send the daily from now until March 1, 1895, by mail to any new subscriber on receipt of FIVE DOLLARS. The WEEKLY will be sent to any new subscriber from now until March 1, 1895 on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

The Patriot is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to hundreds. It has a Cent a Word Column for other wants.

DAILY, every week-day morning in the year. $5 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE PATRIOT COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa.

d22.6

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the store room of W. A. B. Little, in Loretto, Pa., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 3RD, 1894,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Allegheny, in the county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of the estate of John Dougherty, deceased, land of the estate of Samuel Fey, and land of the estate of James Eckenrode, on the east by land of the estate of F. X. Haid, deceased, and land of Peter Moran; on the south by land of the estate of Jacob House, deceased, and land of Charles Tomlinson; and on the [illegible] by land of Albert Ansman and land of Sebastian Frye, containing

116 Acres,

more or less and having thereon erected a new Frame Dwelling House and Spring House, a new Bank Barn 60x70 feet, a Shop and Storehouse, all in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of the sale, and the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the time of the confirmation of the sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH F. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Silas Nagle.
Munster, Pa., January 2, 1894.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the most

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO,
PITTSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA

oct18-89-1yr.

1794. 1894.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Steel Picket Fence.

CHEAPER THAN WOOD

The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. (This is not a netting) can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of IRON WORK.

TAYLOR & DEAN,
201, 203 & 205 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREE

$10⁰⁰ worth of lovely Music for Forty Cents, consisting of 100 pages full size Sheet Music of the latest, brightest, liveliest and most popular selections, both vocal and instrumental, gotten up in the most elegant manner, including four large size Portraits.

CARMENCITA, the Spanish Dancer,
PADEREWSKI, the Great Pianist,
ADELINA PATTI and
MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO.
Broadway Theatre Bldg., New York City.
CANVASSERS WANTED.

FEES BROS.'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in future. Your patronage solicited.

FEES BROS

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the best varieties, old and new. Highest salary or commission paid from the start. Write for terms.

H. E. Hooker Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

Established 1835. Incorporated 1883.

Do you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

WHY OIL STILLS OCEAN WAVES.

The Wind Passes Along the Oily Surface with Reduced Power.

A great deal has been written about the influence of oil on waves at sea, and of the practically useful action of oil in many cases there is abundant testimony, but little has been heard of the reason for the results obtained, says the Chicago Tribune. Experiments made in shallow, broken water on the coast, where the wind and the sea conflicted, have shown that little or no advantage can be traced from the use of oil under such conditions: that is to say, the wave motion being disturbed and under forces not wholly those of wind action, the oily film becomes broken up. In deep water, however, where the waves may be considered as wholly formed by the wind, their forms are more regular, and it is in such circumstances that the recorded examples show to the best effect. These effects suggest the real action of the oil. According to some theories the oil acts as it does when applied to bearings in machinery, and thus the wind glides more easily over the oiled surface than it does over the water surface. It is difficult to see, however, that the frictional resistance between air and oil should be less than between air and water, as the oil is a less mobile fluid that the water. Again, when we consider the surface tension of fluid and can often observe their restraining action on ascending air bubbles or small floating objects in glasses of water, we might suppose that by the addition of the film of oil sufficient resistance is offered to the uprise of the upper part of the wave, and thus the tendency to break would be restrained. The action of the film of oil is one of separation. When we consider the tendency of air to become saturated with watery vapor due to evaporation and of water to retain air by absorption, we may readily conceive that the impact of air on a watery surface will tend to cause a commingling at the surface of air and water which will thus offer sufficient resistance to the motion of the wind to throw the water and mixture into an undulatory movement and, therefore, when this forward movement has exceeded the speed due to the periodic motion in the wave itself, the upper part in falling forward from the effects of the push of air from behind shows a foaming rush of broken water: that is, the air incorporated with the water and the water itself. Arguing on this basis there is no difficulty in accepting the theory that the film of oil spread over the surface of the water effectually prevents the formation of broken water: as the air and water are kept separate the tendency to mutual absorption at the surface is checked and the wind passes along the oily surface with reduced power of wave making.

CZAR PETER'S JOKES.

A Great Monarch Who Was Decidedly Brutal in His Sense of Humor.

At one of the grand dinners given by the Czar Peter, says the London Telegraph, a hugh pie was placed in the center of the gentlemen's table, out of which, when the carver broke the crust, a beautiful dwarf lady, in puris naturalibus, all except a head-dress, stepped out, proposed in a set speech and drank in a glass of wine the health of the company, and then retired to her snug retreat and was carried from the table. A man dwarf was substituted at the ladies' table. Did not Peter say he could reform his people, but not himself? A dinner party at the czar's must indeed have been a sight not conceivable out of Bedlam, and could only have been planned in the maddest brain on earth, if a manuscript among the Sloan papers in the British museum is believable. Such practical jokes! such wild grotesque gamboling! the frolics of leviathan! the laughter of Titan, as frightful in his fun as in his fury! There was accommodation at the czar's table for about one hundred, but the grim humorist always issued invitations to twice or thrice that number, and left his guests to elbow, jostle and fight for chairs and places, and retain them against all comers and claimants if they could. Not unfrequently a free fight was extemporized and noses tapped, and even the sacred persons of ambassadors have been profanely touched and trifled with. The czar sat at the head of the table, a broad grin on his face, rolling the spectacle like a sweet morsel under his tongue. The guests are so closely packed that [illegible] room is not to be thought of, and ribs are often blackened and almost driven in by active and vigorous elbows, provoking fierce recriminations and quarrels. The kitchen is so near the dining-hall that there floats through the latter a fragrance of onions, garlic and train-oil, mellowed and tempered by the more delicious aroma of the roast. The more knowing and initiated guests wave away soups and such like edibles, and manifest a special appetite for hams, tongues and viands that cannot be tampered with or made the vehicle of practical joking, for as often as not it happens that a bunch of dead mice will be drawn out of the soup or discovered snugly imbedded in a dish of green peas, and sometimes, when his guests have well partaken of certain pastries, the czar will courteously inquire if the cat, [illegible] raven or other unclean animal proved a savory or delicious morsel, with what result let the imaginative guess. The approach to a regular Donnybrook was hastened on by liberal supplies of brandies, strong ales and wines adroitly served out as to expedite the grand climacteric of drunkenness.

PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

THE tallest man in the G. A. R. is William P. Boyne, of Green county, Pa. His height is seven feet.

"SAMMUEL KTXDGHUTTOUSMRY[illegible], Tin Peddler," is the legend which appears upon the card of a Russian commercial traveler in Connecticut.

REV. SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, aged ninety-three, and his wife, aged ninety, are a Latrobe (Ind.) couple who have had ten children and no death in the family in sixty-one years.

THE first grand master of the New Hampshire masons was Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, ex-governor, and a revolutionary hero.

CHARLES T. EMERSON, a California pioneer, but at present "king of Apemama," one of the Gilbert group of islands, is visiting old friends in California.

EDISON, the electrician, is satisfied with cracked wheat and cream for lunch, and dines as plainly as if he was still a poor operator who had to count every quarter he expended.

A STUDY IN BOTANY.

THERE are 6,000,000 leaves upon an elm tree 30 feet high.

THE parent of all the varieties of apples is a sort of wild crab, and its home is in the Himalayas.

ONE variety of the India rubber tree (ficus elastica) has leaves of the deepest green, each provided with a narrow border of very bright red.

IF a parasitic fig seed is dropped by a bird upon a fruit tree it will germinate and send a long root to the ground. It will then rapidly spread over the tree until it has strangled and killed it.

SANDPAPER grows on trees in Dutch Guiana, for the leaves of the tree known botanically as the dillenia scabrelia are so rough on the surface that they can be used as sandpaper.